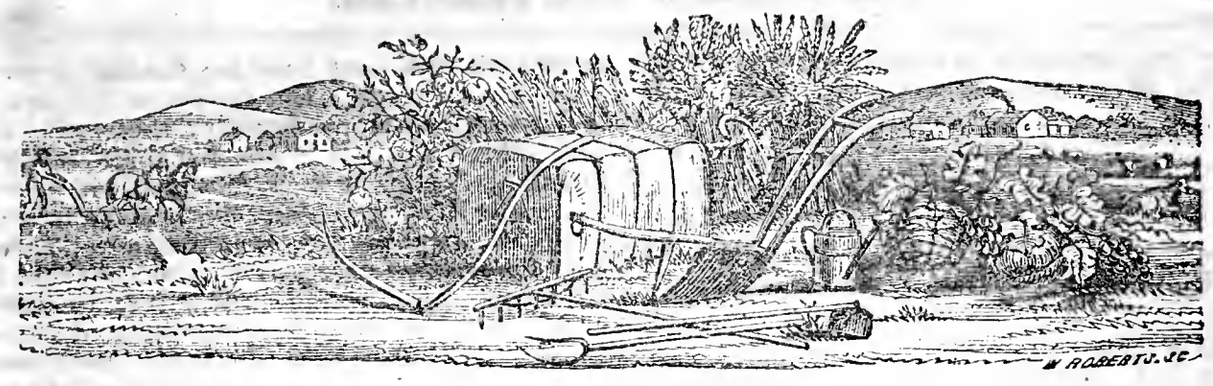

THE FARMER AND PLANTER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy.

Vol. IX. PENDLETON, S. C., JULY, 1858. No. VII.

The Farmer and Planter,

ISSUED MONTHLY AT PENDLETON, SO. CA., BY

GEORGE SEABORN,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

1 copy, one year	*(invariably in advance)*		$1 00.
6 copies one year	"	"	5 00.
25 copies one year	"	"	20 00.
100 copies one year	"	"	75 00.

☞Advertisements will be inserted at the rates of seventy-five cents a square, (twelve lines or less,) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one.

☞Liberal deductions will be made to liberal advertisers.

☞*The postage on the Farmer and Planter is, anywhere in the State, three-fourths of a cent, and out of the State one cent and a half per quarter.*

From the Southern Cultivator.

An Essay on Grasses.

For the Southern Central Agricultural Society.

BY C. W. HOWARD, KINGSTON, GA.

(Concluded from our June number, page 124.*)*

No. 2. *White Clover.*—This plant succeeds well in all parts of the State. As a pasture grass, it comes early in the spring and continues late in the fall. It is a valuable fertilizer. It is undervalued as a hay grass, because its growth is small when it occupies the ground by itself; but if sowed with the taller grasses, it is forced upwards and gives a heavy cutting near the ground, a point in which most hay grasses are deficient.

No. 3. *Crimson Clover—Trifolium Incarnatum.*—This plant has thriven very well with me during the past season. It is much earlier than the common Red Clover. I am unprepared to express an opinion as to its value, as it has been under trial only one year. From the rapidity and vigor of its growth, and the light feathery character of its seed, in consequence of which it may readily be scattered by winds and birds, it is possible that it might spread rapidly and be of value. Loudon says of this grass: "It grows all winter, and early in the spring affords abundant food for sheep; or, if left until May, it presents a large crop for the scythe, and may be used for soiling or cutting into hay." This clover is much used in climates similar to our own, as France, Spain and Italy. This fact affords a presumption that it will be of service to us.

No. 4. *Sainfoin.*—This plant is much grown in similar climates with the crimson clover.—The high estimate placed upon it in France, has occasioned its significant name. I sowed nearly an acre of it last spring, but failed of success. This was a disappointment, as I had hoped for great results from the experiment.—I have sown it again this fall. The possibility of its introduction into our husbandry is too important to be decided by one adverse result, which may have been the effect of causes which another experiment may remove. It is possible that it may be successful in Middle Georgia. It is worthy of careful trial. There may be varieties of this plant which would succeed better than the one tried by me. I will quote a few authorities to show the value which is attached to this plant where it can be cultivated.

Loudon says: "It has been long cultivated in France and other parts of the continent, and as an agricultural plant, was introduced from France into England about the middle of the 17th century. Its peculiar value is, that it may be grown on soils unfit for being constantly under tillage, and which would yield little under grass. This is owing to the long and descending roots of the Sainfoin, which will thrive in the fissures of rocky and chalky under-strata."

Arthur Young says: "That upon soils suited to its culture no farmer can sow too much of

it." In the Code of Agrieulture it is said to be "one of the most valuable herbage plants, which we owe to the bounty of Providence."

The *British Farmer's Cyclopedia*, says: "The great advantage to the public from the cultivation of this plant, arises from these circumstances: first, that it will flourish upon soils where most other plants would starve, producing according to the remark above, forty times more herbage on the poorer soils than common turf. Secondly, it is a perrenial plant, abiding for many years in the ground without renovation, and requiring no other assistance than what is usually given to pastures that are regularly mown; and by being more productive, is, of course, more valuable. Thirdly by being furnished with tap roots whose nature is to go downward, they seem to draw less of their nourishment from the atmosphere than most other plants. By supplying themselves in this manner with their proper aliment, they are enabled not only to resist a great degree of drouth, but are capable of producing very exuberant crops, when others are parched and burnt up." The weight of these authorities is very great. The qualities of this plant as described by them are preeisely those which promise success with us, and render it worthy of the notice of the Committee. Persons disposed to experiment with Sainfoin can procure the seeds from the seedsmen at the North. But these seeds should be warranted. If the seed be more than a year old, it vegetates with great uncertainty. Not one in one hundred of the seeds sown by me came up. I have dwelt long upon this plant. from its great value elsewhere, from its being comparatively unknown among us, and in the hope that the attention of others may be turned to it, who may be more successful than myself in its eulture.

No. 5. *Lucerne.*—This plant is in successful cultivation in all parts of the State, from the mountains to the seaboard. It grows with luxurianee wherever the land is made sufficiently rich. But it is generally cultivated on a small scale, as in gardens—chiefly as a border to beds. It is a matter of suprise that persons, observing its sucess on a small, have not attempted it on a large scale. For certain purposes it is extremely useful. It is ready for the scythe sooner than any other grass with us. It ean be eut and fed green, early in the spring; in the summer it may be made into hay, and in the autumn again cut and fed green. It is highly prized in England, but can only be cultivated in the Southern eountries. In France, Spain, Switzerland, Italy and, in fact, in all the warm and dry countries of Europe, it is the chief reliance for stock feeding. No country in which Lucerne will thrive need be deficient in good stock, for all kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of it. If any intelligent farmer will plant one aere of Lueerne, it will be but a short time before he will appropriate many more acres to it. A host of agricultural authorities might be addueed to show the great value of this plant. Any perfeetly cleansing crop is a good preparation for it. A crop of turnips is the best, as no crab grass goes to seed where turnips are cultivated. The best time for sowing is, perhaps, in September. But the period for sowing oats will answer very well if the ground is sufficiently clean. If it has not some size before the crab grass springs, this grass will injure the young Lueerne. After being sown it will last perhaps for 20 years, requiring a top-dressing every third year. It can be cut every 8 weeks from early spring until severe weather in winter. Lucerne cannot be cultivated at the North, where they have no grass which can compare with it in value to the farmer, for hay or soiling. It will not bear pasturing.

No. 6. *Veteh.*—There are several varieties of this family which are native; which is an indication that the cultivated varieties will be successfully grown in this State. Among the seeds of the Sanfoin, sown by me this year, there were some Vetch seed, which eame up and grew with great luxuriancc. The winter variety might be of much serviee to us. I was so much struck with the luxuriance of the occasional plants referred to, that I have sent to England for a supply of seed, that the utility of the plant may be fairly tested in this climate.

No. 7. *Blue Grass.*—The value of this grass is well known. I have succeeded with it perfectly in Middle Georgia on mulatto land and under shade. In the primitive formation, it requires either putrescent or calcareous manure, or ashes.

No. 8. *Orchard Grass.*—This is an excellent grass for winter pasturage, and thrives best in an orchard or in woods pasture. If left ungrazad during the summer, it will afford a deep cover of green food in January.

No. 9. *Tall Oat Grass*—In Cherokee, Georgia this grass grows with luxurianee. and during the whole winter. As it is not well known in this State, it may not be amiss to quote some authorities in reference to it:

"Dr. Muldenberg and Mr. Taylor, of Virginia "Arator" place this at the head of good grasses."

"It possesses the advantage," says Judge Buel, in the Farmer's Companion, "of early, late and quick growth, for which the Orchard Grass is esteemed, and is well calculated for a pasture grass. We have measured it in June and when in blosam; (at the time it should be cut for hay) and found the seed stems 4½ feet long. The lattermath is nearly equal in weighs and superior to the seed crop."

Sinelair says, "it thrives best on a strong tenacious clay, and Muhlenberg prefers for it a clover soil."

Diekson says, "it makes a good hay, but is most beneficial when retained in a close state of feeding."

The British Cyclopedia, says: "It affords a greater weight of hay than most other grasses. On the continent in comparison with common grass, it is found to yield in the proportion of 20 to 2."

Loudon says, "Every animal that eats grass is fond of it, while it makes the best hay and affords the riehest pasture. It abounds in the best meadows about Lacock and Chippenham, and has the valuable property of abiding in the

same land while most other grasses are constantly changing."

Mr. Lewis Sanders, of Kentucky, says: "I have been informed by an experienced trainer that the use of hay made of the Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as the fodder fed in training, keeps the bowels in a natural condition, dispensing with any use of balls, physic, &c., thereby giving the horse several lengths the advantage of the one weakened by physicking. My own observations and experience in feeding cattle sustain the remark of an 'experienced trainer,' as to feeding the this species of stock with hay made of the Tall Meadow Oat Grass, or Orchard Grass. Sow the seed on ground well prepared, as it usually is for the reception of Timothy or other small seed, fall or spring.—As early in the spring as the ground can be prepared is the surest and best time to sow Meadow Oat Grass or Orchard Grass seed. In June of the first year weeds will make their appearance; then, with a keen scythe, mow weeds, grass and all, close to the ground. The next year comes a good crop of seed. As soon as the top seeds are ripe, secure it with a cradle or scythe. Immediately after the seed is cut, mow closely for hay; then, about the last of August you have a second crop of hay, yielding more than the first; having the best of all pasturage for colts and calves."

These directions are for the latitude of Kentucky. Early fall sowing would be best here.

It will be seen that the testimony in favor of this grass is very strong. One of of the authorities, Col. Taylor, is from Virginia, and another, Mr. Sanders, from Kentucky; both climates approaching our own. The small experiments made in Georgia with this grass indicate that it will succeed as well in this State as elsewhere. I have now two acres sown in it, which promise well. That which had been previously planted grew to five feet in height and afforded two cuttings. It is well worth the attention of farmers in Georgia.

No. 10. *Timothy.*—In low, damp situation this grass has succeeded well with me. It is so well known as to need no comment.

No. 11. *Herds Grass.*—This grass thrives well in positions suited to it, which can hardly be too wet. It succeeds on white pipe clay land, if the soil has not previously been denuded by long cultivation. It does not compare with some other grasses for patsure. It is not in this section (Cass county) green during the winter. But where hay is an object and where wet, tenacious clay land can be obtained a mixture of Herds Grass, Timothy and White Clover, will be found very valuable. It is this mixture which composes the celebrated meadows of of the Hon. Mr. Dickinson, of New York. Both Herds Grass and Timothy seed at the same time and both have a peculiarity which distinguishes them from other grasses, viz: that they are most valuable for hay just when the seed is ripe, so that seed and hay can be obtained at the same time, They do not answer to sow with Red Clover, as the clover is ready for cutting before the other two. As Timothy grows much higher than Herds Grass, and White Clover is shorter than either, the union of the three gives a heavy burden of hay down to the ground.

No. 13. *Feather Grass.*—This grass is nearly, if not the same, with one of the varieties of the Muskeet Grass, and both are comparatively worthless in this climate.

No. 13. *Muskeet Grass.*—One of the kinds of this grass sent me is the same with Wild Rye of this State.

No. 14. *Wild Rye Grass.*—This is a native plant, and I think, a very valuable one. My attention was turned to it 20 years ago by the late Dr. Terrel, of Sparta. At that time the slope of his terraces was sodded with it—a very trying place to induce grass to thrive. Yet this grass was very luxuriant and at midwinter. The soil was the gray soil general in that section of Georgia. Because this plant is native and "to the manner born" it has been undervalued. The best proof of its excellence is found in the fact, that though in a pasture, grasses may have gone to seed, the Wild Rye is never suffered to do this where cattle can reach it. We find it seeding in corners or among bush heaps, where stock cannot reach it. It is a good hay grass, if cut when in flower, not harsher than Timothy or Orchard Grass. It is a permanent plant. It is green all the winter and spring very early. It is well worthy of careful trial. As with all other grasess, the richer the land the better the product. It grows well on upland or low land of equal fertility.—I have found it a native in all parts of the State, from the mountains to the seaboard.

No. 15. *Meadow Vernal Grass.*—This fragrant grass is highly spoken of by Northern and European farmers. It has seemed to thrive with me in the small experiment made with it, but my experience is not yet sufficient to enable me to speak decidedly of its adaption to our climate.

No. 16. *Meadow Soft Grass.*—This grass has been tried by me for the first time this year.—Remarks the same as upon the preceeding.

No. 17. *English Ray Grass.*—Same as above.

No. 18. *Itallian Rye Grass.*—There is a perennial Itallian Rye Grass, which Colman speaks of as yielding almost fabulous amounts of hay in England. There can be no doubt of its extraordinary value. The seeds which I have obtained are of an annual variety. This grows extremely well; but after seeding dies, and in the autumn the seeds spring up and the plant grows during the warm seasons of the winter. This annual variety would be of use in stocking a winter pasture, but is not worthy of notice as a hay grass.

I have again sent to England for the seeds of the perennial Itallian Rye Grass, from which I hope important results. It may not be improper to say that I am now endeavoring to procure from the North of Italy, Switzerland and Spain, all the varieties of perennial grasses in use in those countries, which are green during the winter. When obtained, the results of my experiments shall be communicated to the Society.

From the 18 varieties of grass noticed in these

remarks, there are certainly some which will suit each portion of the State. There are vast tracks of land, now comparatively valueless, which are designed to be our most valuable lands, when grass culture is better understood. I refer to the swamp lands of our rivers. Such lands would be worth $200 per acre at the North to be put in meadow, and yet at the South they will produce quite as much hay as at the North and the hay sells for nearly double the money.

These remarks apply not only to the swamps of the Savannah, Oconee, Altamaha and Ogeechee, and our other creeks and rivers, but also to the large bodies of what are called "bay lands," and which occur in the midst of the pine forest. If these bay lands are thoroughly cut down and burned over in the summer; the ashes scattered and Herds Grass and White Clover seed sown upon them, they would become good meadow land. It is a fact not generally known, that Herds Grass will convert a quagmire into a pasture sufficiently firm for cattle or even lightly loaded wagons to pass over. In the lower part of the State, Herds Grass would undoubtedly grow all winter.—The river and creek swamps need not be cut down but merely thinned out and well grubbed, as the shade of our forest trees (except the pine) is not hurtful to the cultivated grasses.—The saleable value of the product of an acre of good hay is greater than that of an acre even of rice, if we estimate the difference in labor. Two and a half tons of hay from an acre of good meadow land is not an unusual yield. In the Savannah market this would be worth not less than $50. This suggestion is offered, not as proposing the hay crop as a substitute for rice in the low country, but as calling the attention of low country planters to a valuable auxiliary in that mixed husbandry which is found everywhere to be the most profitable.

There will be a change in our culture. It is now changing for the better. Our industry is becoming more varied in its application to agriculture. Our State Fair is a proof of this.—Finer horses, cattle, sheep and hogs cannot be found than have been exhibited there. But the change has commenced not exactly at the right point. The rearing of stock extensively from grain is too expensive to be remunerative. We must prepare for it by laying down land to grass. Besides the artificial grasses, as we have found native vines and fruit trees, so we shall find native grasses, which, perhaps, will be more valuable even than any of the artficial grasses. Let the attention of agriculturists be turned to this point. The burden of this examination will rest mainly on the gentlemen of Middle and Lower Georgia. The native grasses have not been exterminated in their river and creek swamps which have been inaccessible to cattle. Whenever a tuft of unknown grass, green in winter, is found, let it be protected or removed and its habits noticed. No one can forsee what results may follow an intelligent examination into the native winter grasses in Georgia.

This Essay may be concluded with short advice to persons inclined to enter, for the first time, upon grass culture. If moist or wet land is to be converted into meadow, sow Timothy, Herds Grass and White Clover. Herds Grass will grow almost in running water.

If upland meadow or pasture is desired, to be alternated with cotton or grain crops, remaining in grass two or three years, sow Red Clover. If the ground be once well filled with Red Clover seeds, two or three years cultivation in grain will not destroy them all. If the grain field be shut up, the clover will again appear, without the cost and trouble of re-sowing. This is another advantage from some peculiarity in our soil and climate which we have over the North. If clover be not used as a pasture it is best to cut it only once and afterwards to let nothing graze it until the fields are exhausted in winter. This use of meadows is not practicable at the North from the severity of the winters, but it is very common in England and is quite practicable in Georgia.—Among the English, this lattermath or 'rowan,' as it is called, is considered of great value, and is their chief reliance for the support of certain species of stock from January until the grass springs up again.

If it is designed to lay down permanent pasture in cleared land, sow Red and White Clover, and a mixture of Orchard, Meadow Oat, Wild Rye and Blue Grass seeds. A mixture of grasses is always best. As the spear grasses take possession of the ground slowly, they will be in vigor when the clover has disappeared.

If the design be woodland pasture, sow Orchard, Meadow Oat, Blue Grass and Wild Grass seeds, scattering, also, White Clover where the brush or log heaps have been burned—the ashes will cause the seed to vegetate and it will afterwards spread rapidly.

In order to save the trouble and expense of manuring and sowing rye and barley lots to cut green for horses, colts and milch cows, sow as many acres of Lucerne as may be necessary for that purpose. This will give not only the most economical cut food in the spring, but during the summer, will save the trouble of turning plow or pleasure horses into a pasture or the expense of feeding that costly food, corn fodder. Farm horses will work well with one feed of grain a day, if plentifully supplied with Lucerne in their stalls.

Let it be remembered that the artificial grasses should never be sown on poor land, unless it be for woods pasture, prepared as directed—that, as they are not annual but perennial, they mature slowly and should not be used until matured—that they should be grazed lightly or not at all during the heet of summer, the dependance then being crab grass or other summer pastures.

With this treatment, the artificial grasses will be found to be of much service to the farmer. The manure of his increased stock will increase the value of his cultivated crops, and this increased value will replenish his purse, which is the end of farming.

Spring Bank, Cass Co., Ga., Oct. 20th, 1857.

For the Farmer and Planter.

The Improvement of Low Lands.

Mr. Editor:—My attention was attracted to this subject by a few remarks made in one of your last numbers, as to the progressive (looking to the perfect) improvement of worn out and swampy low grounds. The experience of one individual cannot suggest modes of accomplishing so great a work; and hence, it is appropriate that every farmer, however humble his stock of knowledge, should contribute something to the common store.

And first, as to the location of the bottom to be improved, as this must be understood in all its features, and if misunderstood, may result in errors of labor, incurring the expense of thousands of dollars throughout the land.—The most of our bottom lands in the up country are subject to overflowing, and from this cause no one would be willing to expend as much labor upon them as Dr. Parker did upon the sand *hill* flat. Yet they may be vastly improved, and when we look around and see what has been done, we are not ready to say that this is the ultimatum; for when men think they have attained this point, there is still great room for improvement.

Our low grounds may be classified into two kinds—bluff-locked, and those which are not so. Through most of them of much extent, run streams, draining vast areas of land, and bearing away the virgin soils and sterile clays of thousands of acres. As there are also many acres of hard old fields, the facility with which these streams rise, is much increased. When the native forest covered the country, its headlands and hollows of loose porous mold, absorbed the superabundance of rain, and caused more delay in the escape of much water to the streams. If all the old uplands could be reclaimed and deeply plowed, the low lands would not be so injured by these sudden overflows that have become a terror to the farmer. But though we have this drawback, yet when the ingathering of autumn comes, who does not prefer the rich and teeming crops from the bottom, to the scanty productions of our worn and galled uplands. As we can never hope to reclaim all the old upland fields adjacent to our large water courses, we must see if nature, in her liberality, has not provided means whereby art may overcome her roughest aspects. When the stream is deep enough for underdrains to extend out through the ground to the springs at the hills, then are they well adapted to the cultivation of corn and the cereals.

Those pieces of land which are bluff-locked, i. e. bluffs extending or protruding to the main stream, and shutting up, as it were, the whole body of land from washing away, can be vastly improved by constructing embankments on the other side of the stream up to high water mark; where the bluff is on both sides, this is not necessary. We find in all of these lands, sinks extending from the creeks in crooked arms, to the more elevated land near the hills, which we call the second bottom. These are the natural avenues through which to lead the blind-drains, much labor and great pains being necessary to cut and fill them properly. Around low grounds of much size, guard drains should be dug, sufficient to protect the land from the inundations of the hill-side clay and washings of gullies, and the drains should be so contrived as to concentrate all the water into one leading ditch, which should empty at the bluff into the main stream. The guard drain should be as near the base of the hill as possible; the grade commencing at the bluff at high water mark, and getting at least from two to three inches fall, as the most level grade that can be used for this purpose. If a deep hollow or ravine should intervene in going all around the bottom, it is best to build a dam of dirt and logs across it, raising the dam as high as the bank of your ditch, which is, of course, on the lower side; then it may be practicable to lead the other guard drains which are to protect the lands, further up stream into this hollow. If this hollow is deep, it is necessarily the natural drain for a large area of your upland adjoining, and if there are many gullies above, it has annoyed you for years, by burying in sand and clay, your beautiful stands of corn just up in the spring. Circumstances of location, of course, would modify the plan to be pursued in making these drains, but they should have fall enough never to choke or fill, and if such cannot be obtained, the least practicable fall, as I have stated above, is from two to three inches; and they should be made, even though it should require some labor to repair them annually.

Most farmers who have never used the ditcher's level, imagine that this kind of work is impracticable, but I have never seen a piece of bottom land that was not susceptible of this kind of improvement, provided the stream be large. I allude to creek bottoms; and in many cases it will do in branch bottoms, except it be where it would seem necessary to throw the mouth of the hill-side ditch into a flat branch running into the main stream, not

far above high water mark. As these little streams run dead near the main stream, and the back water from the large stream, stopping their progress in times of high water, they would be liable to become choked with sand. If there are gullies in the adjoining upland, which have their artificial draining outlet, seemingly in such places, these gullies should be stopped by filling, for it is not the water that runs from the uplands that will do the injury, but the sand and clay. Much might be done by cross ditching these uplands into still more elevated hollows, thus diffusing the destructive power of the concentrated sluices, and intermingling the dead earth with the rich mold that far up these rich vallies come pouring down, a constant source of fertility.

The upland intervening between the bottoms and your guard drain, should be cultivated, and if some spots are barren, they should be manured and plowed deeply, as even the rains that descend from there might be sufficient to injure, by stagnant wetness, many low places near the hills. The plan of leading hill-side ditches down into basin places in the bottoms, is not commendable. The land may be ameliorated after a few years, but the future consequences are disastrous. Where the cause of wetness can be ascertained in the bottom, the blind ditch can remedy it. And I would here state that there are three causes of wetness, prolific of all the swamps in our country: 1st. Springs which issue from under the hill-side, living and bold streams of water. 2d. Sand springs which underlie the pipe clay strata anywhere in the bottom, and which are commonly called craw-fish places; and 3d. Basin spots where there are no natural avenues through which the water can drain itself away, or even percolate by degrees. The springs which issue out of the hill-sides, can only be tapped by running the blind ditches in close proximity to the hill-side. This is the only remedy, and this is a sure remedy. The leading underdrain beginning at the creek, should be four feet deep if possible, and the branches off from this ditch, should be four feet deep if possible. It is necessary in all lands underlaid by a stiff pipe clay, that the water should be sunk beneath, in order to a thorough drainage.

The sand springs which underlie the stiff pipe clay in craw-fish places, are sometimes of large extent, but like all other springs, they have their heads, and it is necessary to go to that fountain head before you can dry the land.

The basin places, which are only made wet and kept wet by the surplus water that falls on them, require a multitude of littles ditches to dry them, as they are always stiff pipe clay lands, and hold water like a jug. It is a general truth, that you cannot underdrain such lands too much. In England and Scotland they cut them 25 and 30 feet asunder, sometimes 15 feet. But I would not say that all of our lands require such excess of drainage; it is only these obdurate clays which, when they are productive, I do not hesitate to denominate our best grain lands.

Branch lands are alluvial generally, and do not require so much draining; but the same general rules that apply to tapping springs, should be pursued also in their improvement, and also guard drains should be dug around them.

The best materials for filling blind ditches are, pine poles and slabs. Place two or four poles in the bottom of the ditch, and one slab to cover them—then a little brush at the sides, and the dirt replaced—this will fill them so they will stay filled. If all cannot get slabs, they could at least get plank, as some expense here is economy in the long run; and the roughest, knottiest timber would do for this purpose. It is known that there is much labor spent in vain by the common methods of filling. The hoof of the plow horse frequently destroys a ditch which has cost much labor, and by this process you can fill your ditch nearly as fast as you dig it, as you can commence filling at the tail, and should a freshet come, you have saved your labor. It requires experience in these matters to teach men that kind of pocket sense so necessary these days.

Now, what shall be said of the cultivation of land so highly improved as they would be upon such systems? Suffice it that they should be thoroughly cultivated. Pipe clays and and clay submerged lands should be turned over and subsoiled in early winter, or even in the fall, if convenient, no matter how well they are ditched, as the action of frost is necessary to ameliorate them. Lands which are liable to overflow, are generally loose rich loams, and do not require plowing till the latter part of the winter; but these clays which lie on the very edge of high water mark, are of quite a different nature. Shall we advise to manure such lands when they are poor. Let men take their own counsel, whether it is better to manure seldom, land which will stay rich an age, or more frequently upland which will deteriorate against all efforts made for their restoration. I do not discourage the improvement of worn out upland, but

when men neglect such land for poor upland, they are pursuing a ruinous policy. I can write a good deal more upon this subject if it will interest or profit others.

KELSY CORN.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Rainy Days' Employment.

MR. EDITOR:—As we should always be usefully employed, and use our time to the best possible advantage (this evening being two wet for out of doors' work), I propose to write a short article on the above subject, which you can publish of you think fit.

All must acknowledge that it is to the interest of each and every one, at all times to be usefully and profitably employed; especially if he would desire to thrive and prosper in the world. No one has any time to lose or idle away unimproved. We should work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work.

The farmer, as well as the man of any other vocation, can work or use his time profitably on rainy days. Because it is too wet to work *out*, it is no reason why he should not work *at all*. He may rest assured that he has a *plenty*, and more than he he *can do* if he will.

Every farmer should have some kind of lumber house, or work shop, in which his tools should be kept. On wet days let him repair thither and make or repair all such tools as are needed on the farm; such, for instance, as plow stocks, harrows, axe handles, and many other things that cannot be enumerated. A farmer should plan out and arrange his business so as not to be compelled to stop his hands out of the field when the weather is favorable for out of doors' labor, in order to attend to all those numerous jobs which can be accomplished as well on wet days as dry ones. He can do or have done all of his shoemaking and mending, coopering, &c., on rainy days. He can also have his corn shelled and sent to mill when the ground is too wet to plow. In a word, a farmer's labor is almost endless if he tries to manage and keep up everything pertaining to a farm. And, when he can do or think of nothing else to do on a rainy day that would be more profitable to him or his neighbor, then let him pick up the *Farmer and Planter*, and read a few articles in its pages, which will employ and invigorate his mind to do something both profitable and useful when the rain shall have ceased falling.

T. F. A.

Calhoun, June 1st, 1858.

From the Valley Farmer.

An Essay

On the Raising and Management of Sheep for Wool and Mutton.

For the production of wool *and* mutton it is necessary to combine a *large carcass* and *heavy fleece* on a sheep that will *mature early*, and the mutton should also be well flavored.

To secure this kind of a sheep, it will be most economical for the farmer who has a flock of native sheep, to procure a thorough-bred long-wooled buck and grade up his flock. This buck can be used two seasons with fifty ewes. Of course, he should not be allowed to serve his own lambs; they should not be bred till they are yearlings past. This should be continued until the flock becomes about seven-eighths long-wool. The best long wool is either in the Cotswold or New Oxfordshire. I prefer the New Oxfordshire, as their fleece is finer and thicker and not quite so long, and the carcass equally good.

If a farmer wishes to engage in this business at once, he had better buy full blood ewas of the above stock. After he has graded them up or purchased full blood ewes, he should then use a thorough-bred South Down buck. This will render his flock more *hardier*, *more prolific*, and impart a higher flavor to the mutton, besides, the ewes will be better nurses. To give the flock early maturity, a Leicester buck might be used to advantage. I am aware that this mixed breeding has its objections, yet there is no one breed of sheep that combines all the requisites of a wool and mutton sheep (unless Robert J. Scott, of Ky., has established such a breed) and I very much doubt of its remaining so when once established. Some one of the crosses or infusions will have a predominance towards which the flock will continually tend, unless again checked by judicious crossing.—He should first secure a flock of long wooled ewes, and then breed down to a South Down buck, because it is a well established law that, in crossing different bloods the female should be selected from the largest breed. If a farmer wishes to breed sheep extensively, he should use the South Down buck more frequently, as they will do better in larger herds and on closer feed than any other mutton sheep, besides, their fleeee is thicker, and consequently a better protection against the weather.

The sheep breeder cannot be too particular in his selection of a buck. In the first place, he should be thorough-bred. It is poor economy for a breeder who wishes to stamp a certain characteristic on his flock to use a buck that does not possess that characteristic in an undoubted degree. In selecting a long wool buck he should have (comparatively) a fine, thick fleece. Too many look entirely to the length of staple. There cannot be a greater error. Better have the same weight of fleece in a more compact form. Whenever a buck shows his skin in walking or with slight parting with the hand, reject him. I have seen long wooled bucks that took the premium nearly everywhere they went, that could not be

given to me to breed from, on account of thinness and coarseness of fleece. The different styles of staple has little or no effect on the price in our market. I learned from a sheep breeder in Saline county, Mo., that he had enclosed some Cotswold wool and a sample from an imported French Merino buck to St. Louis and found they would make no difference in price. The buck should also be compact in form. In selecting a South Down buck, he should have the same qualities, having less reference to thickness, and more to the fineness of fleece.—I have seen imported South Down bucks that had almost marked and decided difference in their fleece, and as their wool is inclined to be harsh and coarse, look well to this quality.

It may not be improper here to take a comporative view of the common and improved breeds of sheep, in order that the farmer may see the importance of improving his flock of sheep. The common sheep of our State will not shear on an average 2¾ pounds of washed wool per head. Their average live weight will not exceed 80 pounds. Now the long wooled sheep will shear on an average 5 pounds of wool (a low average); I have never had ewes that sheared less, while some will shear 8 and 10, and bucks higher. Their live weight on an average, 140 lbs. Now for the cost of keeping. Many theorists have contended that animals will consume food in proportion to their live weight. This is undoubtedly true on an average, with animals of the same strain and purity of blood. This is all that can be admitted. Any other position would ignore all improvement in our stock. So far as sheep are concerned, facts will sustain the assertion that the long wools require *less* food than our common sheep, or at least, on the same amount of food they will gain more flesh and wool.

Col. Ware, of Virginia, selectod 50 four year old wethers from some 300 common sheep, and 50 grade yearling New Oxfordshire wethers, and commenced feeding them in the fall, for mutton. They had the same amount of grain. The common wethers had the best grass lot. The 1st of January he sold the grade wethers for $10 each, and kept the common wethers till March and sold them for $4.50 each. I nearly ruined my Oxfordshire ewes, the first winter, by allowing them to get too fat. A very fat ewe will seldom bring a live lamb. I now find it necessary to separate the full blood ewes from the flock and feed them less grain. Therefore no sheep breeder can shelter himself behind the plea that though his sheep are small and scrubby they consume proportionately less. The profits of the two flocks of sheep for one year will stand about thus:

50 common ewes 2¾ lbs. wool a 30c	$41.10
40 lambs a $1.00	40.00
	81,10
Keeping one year at $1.00	50,00
Profits	31,10
50 long wooled ewes, 5 lbs, at 30c	$75,00
40 lambs at $5	200,00
	275,00
Keeping one year at $1	50,00
Profits	225,00

From this profit should be deducted the interest for one year on the difference of the first cost of the ewes. But aside from the difference in the profits, there is an untold pleasure in rearing such a flock of sheep. With what a charm do they invest the landscape with their majestic forms and their broad, snowy fleeces, giving evidence to the passer-by of thrift and improvement.

SUMMER MANAGEMENT.

In the spring, before they are turned out to fresh grass, they should be tagged by shearing off the wool below the tail and down on the inside of each thigh. Through the summer they should be salted once each week, or what is better, having it under a shelter where they can have access to it at all times.

The time of shearing depends on the season. The danger is in shearing too soon. If there should come a cold storm soon after shearing, shelter the flock. At shearing the lambs should be marked and castrated. It is also very important in grading a flock of sheep, that each cross should be marked differently, so that in selling you can know and dispose of your lowest cross.

After the sheep ticks has had time to transfer themselves from the sheared sheep to the lambs, which they will do in about two weeks, the lambs should be dipped in a strong decoction of tobacco; put them up on some inclined boards and squeeze the ooze out, which will return to the tub without much waste. The nose and mouth should be held and the immersion be complete. This is very important to a flock of sheep and I find it very effectual. If there is any danger of dogs, bell several of your sheep, the more the better. About the 1st of September the lambs should be separated from the flock and put on good grass. Bucks should be put with flock first of November and removed first December; the lambs will then come in April.

WINTER MANAGEMENT.

The flock in winter should at all times have access to some kind of shelter. This can be readily and cheaply made with rails and straw. The importance consists in having it done for *certainty*, and not so much in the manner. The lambs should be wintered by themselves, and besides hay or fodder should be fed shelled corn in troughs. The ewe flock of highly graded or full bloods, if fed at all with grain, should be very sparingly. If they have had a good summer and fall range, better feed no grain. If the wethers are as high as three-fourths blood, they will do to turn off the winter after they are a year old. The time of selling and manner of feeding will be determined by nearness and means of transportation to market. I last fall saw a lot of Cotswold wethers that had been sold off the grass for $7,50, I think they were two years old. If it can be done without too much inconvenience, rye should be sown in August for the ewes in March and April, especially if near a market where early lambs are

an object, in which case they should come as early as the first of March.

H. L. Brown.

Fayette, Howard Co., Mo.

From the Southern Planter.

Experience in Application of Manures to the Surface.

Mr. Editor:—In the Planter for February I was pleased to find your article on the application of manures by "top-dressing," and as confirmatory of your views as therein expressed, permit me to submit the results of my own practice in the premises. Some fifty years since, when entering on my career as a farmer, I knew nothing of the merits of the several modes of applying manures: but just then I met with some suggestions of your own in the Planter and resolved to adopt them. And now I state in the general, that after five years' reading, reflection and experience, I am satisfied of the correctness of your views. My practice is this—whenever there is manure to be carried out. I take it directly to the field or lot where it will be needed, and spread it *from the wagon or cart*, and I care not whether it be in the cold of winter or the heat of summer—sunshine, snow or rain. I pile manure neither at the stable, farm-pen, *nor in the field.*

This day (the 6th of April) I have been carting manure to the tobacco lot—there to remain in its present condition, till I go to prepare the land for hilling.

Now to specify some of my experiments in this regard: In 1853 I cut the pines from an old field, which had been given up as exhausted of what little native fertility it had. During the winter of '53 and '54, I spread such manure as I could get on this field, throwing over the broomsedge, weeds, &c. At one time the ground was covered with snow four inches deep, and over the snow the manure was spread. In the spring of '54 this field was fallowed for corn. Not intending to report the results of the experiment, I was not careful to measure the corn that grew on the manured ground—any estimate, therefore, must be simply conjectural. My opinion is, that the yield was about five barrels per acre—whereas, without the manure, perhaps a single barrel would have been the outside.

Again: In '53 I cut the pines from another piece of exhausted land that was thickly covered with broomsedge. In August 1854, on one of the hottest days of the season, having leisure for my horees, and my stables needing cleaning out, I had the manure carried to the aforesaid piece of ground and spread—some of it lodging, I well remember, on the pine brush and some kept from the ground by the broomsedge. This land has been cultivated, and with the following results: In '55 it was fallowed and put in corn, bringing a fine heavy crop. In '56 I sowed it in peas, preparatory to wheat. The peas came so rank that Watt's cuff and brace plow, No. 7, could not cover them. In '57 I cut fine heavy wheat from the land, and it now ('58) stands well-set in thrifty looking clover. On all the growths on the land, you could distinctly see where the boy threw the last load of manure.

I state farther—on a part of this field, and near where the above manure was put, and of precisely the same soil, I spread, after fallowing and harrowing in stable manure just from the stable, and on another part, a compost of stable manure, I am decidedly of the opinion that on neither of the last mentioned spots have the crops of corn, wheat and peas been as good as on the first mentioned; nor is the clover as good at present.

Now, sir, not having seen Prof. Voelcker's article to which you refer, I do not know what excpanation he attempts of these and similar phenomena—but I have no doubt that science will ere long, if it has not already, come square up to these facts. By the way, do you recollect the pleasant and ingenious theories of the late James M. Garnett on this su ject, as well as the facts he brings forward to illustrate and confirm his theories?* I think this article is in the second volume of the *Farmer's Register.*—I hope you will publish Professor Voelcker's article in the Planter at your earliest convenience. Your friend, &c.,

R. P. Atkinson.

*We do.—Ed. F. & P.

Preparation of Tripe.

I am aware that tripe is a subject which few persons have much sympathy with, or relish for; and as to the idea of using it as an article of food, that it is utterly repugnant to their tastes; yet the idea of its being unfit for food, I think, is wholly imaginary, for the individuals who discard it have no compunctions about eating a piece of broiled liver—the heart when boiled, and served up cold, or made into mince pies, is excellent—and a cold tongue is considered a choice morsel. The reason why tripe is generally rejected, is because it is one of the inner parts of the beef; and the filthy manner in which it is often treated, is enough to make it repulsive to any one. Yet most persons, when a dish of tripe that has been carefully cured and well cooked, is set before them, eat it and call it excellent. The same objection might be made against the other parts mentioned, and with equal propriety. I contend that if proper care is used in preparing and cooking tripe, it is just as clean, healthy and nourishing, as any other part of the beef. It is presumed that most farmers who fat and kill their own beef, throw away the tripe because of their ignorance of how to clean and prepare it.

The following method of cleaning and preparing tripe, I have tried succersfully, and prefer to any other way that I know of. When the paunch is taken from the beef, care is used to keep it clean, and as soon as it is emptied it is washed in clean water till it is clean; if it is cold weather, it is put into warm water, and soaked a short time, when it is cleansed in this way: Have a kettle of boiling water ready; take the tripe and cut it into pieces small enough to handle conveniently; then take a

piece and hold it in the water till it is scaled. so that the skin will start, when it should be laid on a table, and scraped with a knife till it is thoroughly clean; proceed in this way till it is all cleaned. It should then be put into cold water,* and remain a week, the water being changed every day.

It should then be boiled till it is so tender that a straw can be run through it easily.—While it is boiling, a small quantity of saleratus should be put into the water, for the purpose of sweetening it, and to make it tender.—After it is cooked, it can be pickled to suit the taste of those who use it.

In this way, it may be prepared in a way which, if suitably cooked, will make a dish of food equal in every respect to any part of the beef.—*Country Gentleman.*

*Salt water two or three days.

Milk from Spayed Cows---Important to Dairymen.

It is well known to dairymen that the milk of cows is liable to great changes, owing to the condition of the cow previous to and during the period of gestation. Milk taken from a cow while in heat, must be unhealthy and injurious to children and others who partake of it, and it can hardly be less so during the period of gestation. It would seem unnatural to take milk from cows during the more advanced stage of this period, as is often the case. Spaying has been but little practiced in this country. but where it has been adopted it has proved of great value, not only while the cows gave milk, but when they are turned out to fatten. The operation is not a difficult one to a person familiar with the anatomy of the cow, and may be easily learned by any one who will give the subject due attention.

The following extracts are given by M. Delamarre, proprietor of an extensive milk establishment in Paris:

THE MILK OF SPAYED COWS.

"This milk is produced from cows which after the fifth or sixth gestatation, and five or six weeks after calving, undergo an operation which consists in the removal of the ovaries, thus rendering the cows, henceforth, incapable of reproduction.* From this time, as happens to the ox, the animal changes in its nature and its milk, which we have named milk of spayed cows, is free from all perturbations. The spayed cow does not undergo those disturbances arising from being in heat, from gestation, and perturbation, she is free from those causes which produce such evil effects in the quality of the milk.

"In this new condition her milk becomes regulated and, which is important to the farmer, lactation is maintained in full quantity, for a year at least, and is prolonged, diminishing in quantity but increasing in quality, two and even three years when she is not too old, and is properly kept.† When lactation has ceased, the cow, considerably increased in flesh, may be delivered to the butcher in perfect condition, and the meat is superior to that of ordinary cows. By generalizing the spaying of cows, after the fifth or sixth gestation, there would be introduced into common use milk of an irreproachable quality.

"The milk of spayed cows gives more cream than ordinary milk; it is also richer in casein, which constitutes—a fact generally unknown—the most nourishing part of milk—hence the superior quality of the milk. The butter extracted directly from the milk is delicious in taste; it testifies to the amount of richness of the casein it contains. This milk offers precious resources for the artificial raising of infants; it might be asserted that they will be better nourished; for the nourishment of infants, who give it the preferance of other milk, we do not doubt that the milk of spayed cows will be principally used.

"Such is the milk introduced by M. Delamarre at his esthablishment for consumption."

*The spaying of cows was known in remote antiquity. In modern times the practice dates back about twenty-five years, with the design to increase the quanlity of milk in cows. In 1830, Mr. Winn. Natches, Miss., applied it with advantage in the production of milk. Mr. Winn proceeded by the cesarian operation, which is still practised in the U. S., but it presents serious difficulties, resulting occasionally in the death of the animal. In France M. Charlier, Veterinary Surgeon, executes the operation without internal incision, and renders the chances of mortality much less.

†Will not a spayed cow continue to give milk as long as she lives if not neglected?—Ed. F. & P.

Crops and Seasons.

From our Barnwell correspondent we have a late letter on these fruitful subjects. He writes:

We are still not satisfied with the condition of the season. We have had the winds of March blowing freely, for some time past, and the dews of night and evening have been quite too cool to be altogether grateful to the young cotton. It grows less rapidly than we could wish; and the exceeding dryness of the weather is beginning to tell unfavorably upon the more arid fields. The coolness of the nights is particularly well calculated to encourage the ravages of that loathsome little marauder, the cut-worm. He is terribly active upon the tender plant while the cool weather compels his activity. We need a warm spell to hasten his departure, or, as the negroes phrase it, "make him go down." They fancy he descends, but not to those *warmer* regions which make them tremble with apprehension. He goes into cooler latitudes. In the planting of cotton, when there is no scarcity of seed, there is provision for *him.* Enough is planted to satisfy his voracity, yet enable the planter to secure a sufficient *stand* for himself. It is quite a beautiful trait of agricultural humanity, that of making provision even for the marauder. You remember the old doggerel touching the planting of corn:

"Would you sow a crop,
Then, in every chop,
Five grains should you drop."

The reasons are thus given :

"One for the cut-worm,
One for the crow,
One for the little bird,
And two to grow."

But the rascally crow, and the scoundrelly cut-worm, are rarely content with this allowance. They will sweep the entire hill, and long rows of hills, making terrible ravage—the one in early morning, the other in the silence of the night. And it is not merely cut-worm and crow—the whole tribe of birds and beasts prey upon the farmer, and rebuke his vanity and discourage his boasting confidence. The squirrel roots up his corn, rice and potatoes, as well as the crow. Even the dove becomes a thief in the opening of the season. He may be meek and timid, and sleek and sentimental, but "he's sly," and will slip into the corn fields, and in between the rice drills, and practice his peccadillos as dexterously as birds of a much worse character. The farmer, who has his gun ready for the crow, and hawk, and squirrel, relents knocking over the dove, who, at this season, walks in his paths with a trusting confidence which disarms his anger for a long time; but if he ever takes him in the act, then will he fiercely ruffle his feathers with small shot. The black bird, the red bird, and many others, are supposed to be rogues in grain also. The negroes sing :

"De black bird is de parson tief,
De red bird is de sodger born;
De black coat and de red coat, bote (both)
Jis' (just) come for tief we people corn."

I say, it is a beautiful proof of agricultural humanity that, loathing the character of these scamps in professional garments, the benevolent farmer still makes provision for them. He reasons, we may presume, somewhat in this fashion:

"God's sun shines equally on all—the just and unjust—the good and bad; the honest worker, and the prowling buccaneer. Shall we not take our lessons from God's example, and do something for these profligates also? They are rogues, but they must feed; rogues in grain, but weed corn: young hawks must be fed." And so he sows *five* grains of corn in the hill, when he needs but two to grow; plants fifty seeds of cotton in the chop, when he requires but a single stalk, or, at most, two.—This, my dear Mercury, is a benevolent philanthropy, which you citizens rarely adopt. Take a lesson, hereafter, from our simple farmers, who recognize the necessity of letting the rascals live, if only as a foil, by which to show off the superior virtues of your honest citizens.—It is so pleasant to hear virtue congratulating herself on being quite unlike these wretched publicans and sinners! See the christianity, as well as charity, of the doctrine! Now, that your people have all become so virtuous, perhaps you need a consignment of doubtful characters. There are a few squatters in these parts, who require grain as fully, and who appreciate it as unscrupulously, as the crows and cut-worms. A few of these in your city, *now*, would be admirable subjects of curious study to those who are so ignorant of the character It is a pity that you should not possess a few specimens of depraved humanity, if only to teach your young students—who revolt so often at the despotism which requires discipline where it is not required—what rare characteristics may still be found among less virtuous and more remote races.

With one more illustration of the philanthropy which is taught by agricultural life, I shall finish my screed. The same farm-yard doggerel which prescribes five grains to each hill, in order that marauders, even, should have a share, pays some similar heed to benevolence, in setting eggs. Thus :

"Fifteen eggs under every hen,
Out of them you may reckon on ten :
Ten young chickens; the proper spoil.
To please the palate, and pay for the toil,
Growing for fricassee, roast and boil:
Three for the pip, the staggers and grip;
Two for the hawk—if he comes for a third,
Give him a bullet, and bag your bird."

Did you ever hear of the dialogue between the hawk and partridge? "Why do you always fly from me and hide under the briars?" quoth the hawk. "I am not your enemy! On the contrary, I am a great lover of all your family! Besides, my morals are unquestionable! I am a truly pious bird! my very motto is from the Bible." "Ah, indeed," answered the partridge; "and what is that?" "Watch and prey." "A very good motto, replied the partridge. "Well, I admire your morals, but curse your orthography!" Please apply this to your virtuous sinners, who serve Mammon under the name of Jehovah—who too often mean prey, when they say pray—i. e. if it be possible to find any such among you.—*Charleston Mercury, May 20th.*

Good Roads.—No country can be thoroughly prosperous without good roads. What a change has been wrought in our country since the introduction of turnpikes and railroads. There are many parts of the country where the people do not reap the benefit directly of either of these, and the labor of opening roads and keeping them in repair rests with the people. Our agricultural societies generally have offered liberal premiums upon almost every branch of industry, the beneficial effects of which are seen and felt everywhere. But the most sensible proposition that we have seen from any association, is from the DeKalb Co., Indiana, Agricultural Society, in which it offers premiums for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd best worked road districts. This is worthy of imitation all over the country. Every agricultural society may offer large premiums for the best worked roads, and it will be found that no investment will return a tithe of the general benefits compared with this.

Every man profits by taking his grain to market over a good road. Whoever made this suggestion has our most grateful thanks, and is entitled to the thanks of every rural resident. We will risk the assertion that he is a prosperous farmer. Let every agricultural district profit by the example.—*Valley Farmer.*

Do Potatoes Mix in the Hill?

In the Valley Farmer for June we gave our views in full on this question, based upon physiological laws and reason, yet we failed to convince some, as will be seen by our August number, that potatoes would not mix. The following communication on the subject we find in the Country Gentleman, by E. C. Goodrich.—The writer has probably produced more new varieties of potatoes from the seed, and experimented with a greater number of kinds together than any other man in the United States, if not in the world, and yet from all his experience in planting different varieties he has yet detected no mixing in the hill. We publish the article for the benefit of the still unbelieving:

I. *Physiological Reasons.*

All the various sorts of potatoes cultivated in this country are, so far as I can judge, not only of one genus, but also of one species, according to botanical classification. Under this one species, however, are included almost numberless varieties. Among the many thousand that have grown up under my experiments in the last few years, I have seldom seen two whose vine and tuber looked exactly alike, or if they did, they would vary in color of blossom or position in the soil. In 1851 I sowed the seed of one ball alone, and got 10 varieties of which no two were alike, though most of them had a family likeness. The same year I got nine varieties from another ball, produced by a different variety from the foregoing.—Among these nine, no two were quite alike, though, as before, bearing a family resemblance. Among potatoes, if anywhere, we might suppose such mixing as that now contemplated might occur.

1. The first effect of blossoms on one plant impregnated by those of a different variety, is felt on the seed. In 1844, I crossed a seven-year pumpkin's staminate flower with the pistillate one of a green-fleshed melon. The result, as a fruit, was still a seven year pumpkin, although the seed was changed, and the next year it produced that excellent variety since called the Honey Squash. Other flowers on this vine not so crossed, produced the ordinary seven year punkin fruit.

2. A Damson plum may be grafted with a fine variety of plums, and the fruit will correspond to the new or grafted sort, but the roots of that tree, though fed with nutriment from the leaf of the superior sort, will yet throw up Damson sprouts, showing that the root is unchangeably Damson.

3. Now plant a Carter and Kidney potato in the same hill; each tuber will throw up a top of its own kind. The blossoms may produce cross impregnations, and the balls so produced may yield new varieties, showing a cross between the two sorts, but the roots of each plant and the tubers produced upon them, will be true to their own sort. The tubers of perennial plants, like the roots of perennial trees, are not seeds nor anything else indicating a new sort.

4. Nor can mere juxta-position produce such a cross. If the same large apple tree, grafted with fifty varieties of apples, will yet produce fifty sorts of apples, though drawing its nutriment from the same soil and through one body, and presume these fifty sorts growing side by side, and with branches intertwined, through any number of years, then surely two different trees, growing side by side, will produce regularly each its own kind of fruit.

5. Now a potato planted in the spring is like the piece of a root of the tree, or like a graft—it has the elements of sort in itself unchangeably. If it were not so, we should have no security for the permanence of quality in any fruit, tuber or blossom. Every new seedling plant, in its very origin, or at least in that and the circumstance of its culture for the first few years, acquires a sterrotyped character which it never loses while remaining in that soil and climate, nor will its essential and specific qualities be lost even when removed to another soil and climate.

II. *Reasons from Experience.*

1. I have been raising seedling potatoes by the thousand during the last eight years. Many of them in favorable years, as 1852 and 1855, produced balls the year of their organization. Many of these sorts have been cultivated side by side, and sometimes in the same hill, for four or five years, i. e., until I could judge of their value. Yet I have never found a sort that varied in its practical characteristics, such as shape of leaf and vine, color of leaf and flower and color both external and internal, of tuber after the first year. It is only in shape of tuber that I have found them to vary.

2. I have numerous sorts that have been cross-impregnated. Thus in 1851, I had a cross between a seedling of 1849, called the Empire State, and the New Jersey Black Yam. The result was that variety since given out under the name of Black Diamond. So also in 1852, I had a cross between the Early Mountain June and a blue variety, which resulted in the sort named the Mountain June Pink eye. But in neither case did the varieties bearing the balls, i. e., the Empire State and the Early Mountain June, show any change in their tubers.

3. Variety in soil, culture and season, one or all, may make slight changes in the flesh, degree of color, both external and internal, and in the smoothness of the skin, but these changes are not essential or permanent. Thus both the Summer and the Winter Pink eye will often show hills that differ from each other in the amount of purple stripes on the tubers, nay, the tubers of the same hill will differ from each other. So the Western Red varies in depth of color with soil and season.

4. Some varieties are never fixed in color. I imported a variety from South America, in 1851, which was almost uniformly white, though the same hill would occasionally show one tuber with a bright purple stripe, or even small speck. I frequently find this same feature of varying color among my new seedlings, both externally and internally.

From all these considerations, both of philosophy and fact, I am constrained to conclude that the color or other sensible qualities of the

potato, are incapable of change by being planted together, and hence that facts that seem to favor such a conclusion have not been accurately examined. C. E. Goodrich.

Mares versus Geldings.

Farmers generally do not seem to be fully aware of the benefits which they might derive from the use of mares, instead of geldings.—Farm work for horses is comparatively light. It is slow work. They are not necessarily exposed to labor which produces heaves, founder, spavin, broken wind, ect., ect. These are all caused by unnecessary exposure, indulgence in eating and drinking, under unfavorable circumstances, or over-driving; or, by two or more of these causes combined. It is true it is necessary for horses to perform some work upon a farm, which draws severely upon their nature; but, for the most part, farm work is steady, every day work, where horses can be well fed and cared for. Consequently mares are just as good farm workers as geldings.

If such is the fact, we propose to show farmers that they should, for their own benefit, keep mares for farm work instead of geldings. With proper treatment, a good breeding mare will bring a colt every year, without interfering materially with the operations of the farm.

If the necessary pains has been taken to secure the services of the best stallion, the colt will be worth, when a year old, one hundred dollars; and by the time he is old enough to use, he should be worth two hundred dollars. Well, if the colt is worth one hundred dollars at a year old, and the service of the horse costs twenty dollars, it leaves eighty dollars for the use of the money invested in the mare, as her labor will certainly pay for her keeping. Now, if the mare is worth two hundred dollars, the eighty dollars would pay forty per cent. interest annually upon the investment, which is far better than loaning money at three per cent. a month, as there is, in this case, no usury law for debtors to avail themselves of; and then there is no more risk in the mare than there would be in a gelding, not so much, even.—This is only the profit of one year.

The same can be done for a succession of years. And you can just as well keep a span of mares on your farm, and after two or three years, have a span of fine horses to sell every year, as to keep a lot of stock which will neither increase in number or value.

Now, if you keep geldings, they are not so hardy naturally, we think, and do not live so long, and when once done with work, are of no manner of account to any one, and mercy requires you to knock them on the head. On the contrary, when your mares are advanced somewhat in years, or if they become lame from any cause, you can still, under ordinary circumstances, make them of great service to you by raising colts.

But there are certain kinds of labor to which the gelding is better adapted. They are generally, we think, more fleet, and consequently better fitted for roadsters. They are also possessed of more muscular power, and, consequently, better fitted for heavy draughts.

We could find many purposes to which geldings are better adapted than mares. We would, therefore, advise not only farmers, but all who do not severely task their horses with labor, to keep mares by all means. We would also advise them to obtain the best mares, and the services of the best stallions, as the colts will sell for enough more to doubly pay the trouble and expense. And, besides the profit to the raiser of horses, the community would be benefited by an increase in number, and a decrease in the price of horses, in a few years.

A farmer who keeps only two horses, and both geldings, will be compelled to purchase a team of some one else when his is done with work; whereas, if his team is composed of mares, he is preparing a team to take their places, when they are turned out to take their rest, either on account of old age, or for any other cause.

Farmers should keep as little non-producing stock around them as possible. Everything should be made to pay the best possible per centage, with fair usage. Then, we say to farmers, sell your geldings and purchase mares, and see if our advice is not good in the end.

[*Northwestern Farmer.*

So say we.—Ed. F. & P.

From the Northwestern Farmer.

Preserving Fence Posts---Striped Bugs.

Eds. Northwestern Farmer:—The ime is fast approaching when farmers will be engaged in bui'ding, and rebuilding, fences. As the plank and wire fence is taking the place of the old zig zag rail protector, I ask a space in your Monthly Visitor to give my experience in setting posts. In the year 1845 I made some new paling fence, setting the posts a portion of them top end down, and others butt end down.

After twelve years the fence was rebuilt and all those posts set top end down, were sound and took their place in the new fence, for another twelve or twenty years; while those butt end down were entirely rotted off.

Farmers, try the top end down, if not quite so large.

Now for the striped bug, that little Turk, inveterate destroyer of Cucumbers, Melons, and Squashes in their early growth. Year after year, I have combatted them with thumb and finger, sulphur, chimney soot, boxes, &c. Last Spring, I had a few fine hills of early frame cucumbers, just coming into fourth leaf, and as necessity has created the motto, "eternal vigilance or no safety," I went out as usual to examine my *patch*, and lo! and behold! not less than a thousand to a hill were working away and the air full of new recruits. I felt all was over with that planting. But my wife came to the resene; saying she would give them a dose such as her Old Grandmother used to give.—What could it be! A little bunch of cotton saturated with spirits or oil of turpentine, placed in each hill; and such a scattering I never did see.

In three minutes, not a bug was to be seen, evidently not liking to deal with *spirits*. They

next attacked the Autumnal Marrow Squash you sent seeds of. I applied it again, and from five seeds, had forty fine squashes, a portion of which I sold two weeks since at twenty cents each. J. A. P.

Bunker Hill, Ill., March 22d., 1858.

Wild Jasmine for Fevers.

Dr. Hickman, in an article in the "Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Journal," describes the uses and value of the Gelseminum Lemperirens (wild jasmine) in cases of fever. He states that he has used it for about a year in a hundred cases of fever without a single failure. To prepare it, the green roots are washed and bruised, and then placed in a clean glass vessel, and good whiskey poured upon them until they are covered, when they are suffered to stand and macerate for ten days, after which they are ready to be strained. About 30 drops of this tincture are given to an adult every three hours until three doses are taken. In all cases of fever he gives from three to six grains of quinine along with this tincture of jasmine. It is always advantageous to use it along with quinine, as it prevents the rush of blood to the head, and is anti-spasmodic. It will relax the nervous system of itself for a short time, but the fever will return again, hence it should always be given with the quinine. This course of treatment, he states, has never failed to break up an attack of remittent fever in from six to ten hours, by first giving some mild cathartic. In bad cases of Typhoid fever, it is necessary to give a cathartic first, which will secrete the bile, and then the jasmine and quinine are given afterwards. It produces great relaxation of the nervous system, with dimness of vision, but he asserts that no deleterious effects follow; it should be given in all cases until the patient becomes drowsy.—*Sci. American.*

The Fish Culture.

Robert L. Pell, of New York, a distinguished and successful promoter of the modes of artificial fish culture, concludes a detailed report of his experience with various kinds of fish, in the following words:

From experiments that I have tried in the artificial breeding of fish, I am convinced that the ova of all varieties may be carried, after impregnation, three or four thousand miles, in water occasionly ærated, and planted as successfully as if deposited by the parent fish.—For this purpose, form a hollow spot adjoining a clear and rapid stream of water, say twenty feet long and eight feet wide; fill this space with coarse gravel to the depth of six inches more, plant your ova one-and-a-half inches deep in furrows, and cover them so that the whole space presents an even surface, then let in the water to the depth of seven inches at the upper end, and six at the lower, forming a uniform gentle current over the whole space. The sluice must be so regulated as to keep up the same supply and depth of water at all times — In this way millions of fish may be bred, protected to the proper age, and then turned into the rivers or ponds to grow and increase. Last summer I impregnated the ova of shad, and planted them in a ditch in a quarter of a mile in length, extending from one pond to another, in the most careless manner possible, not even taking the trouble to cover them, and they produced tens of thousands of young shad, which I use as food for my pickerel and perch.

A breeding pond should have grass around the sides, and occasional gravel beds rising to within two inches of the surface, for the fish to spawn upon; two females and one male will stock an acre pond in two years; and in three years it will be necessary to put in a few male perch or pickerel to thin them out. If eels and bull-heads get in your pond, as they inevitably will in a short time, saturate the water with quick lime, and in a few hours the fish will all die and come to the surface, when they may be used as manure, and will produce, on account of their rich oily nature, the most luxuriant effect on land.

Fishes, in natural history, form the fourth in the Linnæan system; their popular division is into fresh and salt water fish. A very few species ascend rivers to deposit their ova. We know something about four hundred varieties, and nothing about eight hundred more.

What is the experience of our Southern "Fish Planters," and especially those in our own State?—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

From an article on *Chinese Sugar Cane* in the North western Farmer, we take the following.

Stripping Off the Leaves.

It seems to be the practice of most growers of the cane to content themselves with simply pulling off the leaves, with such portion of the petiole (the sheath like part of which surrounds the stalk) as separates with the leaf. This is a very rapid manner of performing the work, and a very good syrup may be produced from canes imperfectly striped, as described. But, if the best results are to be attained, independent of the cost of the operation, our opinion is, that the petiole should be all removed. For this purpose, one stroke of a keen knife will separate a strip of the petiole with the leaf, down to the joint below, and the remaining portion will nearly all yield to a smart pull of the left hand.

We shall doubtless have, before long, a convenient instrument invented, greatly facilitating the operation of strippiug; we have given the subject some thought, and have in our mind an instrument we do not intend to patent, which, for the want of something better, we will describe.

Take any thin and wide bladed knife of sufficient length, and have a blacksmith bend the blade into four successive half circles, alternating, or the inside curve of the successive bendings being on opposite sides of the blade; the 2 nearest the handle should be about 1¼ to 1½ inches diameter, the next about ⅞ths of an inch. The large curves are for cutting loose the sheaths of the lower portion of the larger stalks; the smaller ones for the upper portion, and for the small stalks. Perhaps the instru-

ment would be quite as useful should the curve next the handle be made 1½ inches radius, and the others in regular gradation, the one at the point being about ⅝ths of an inch. We merely give a description of the instrument as a suggestion, thinking it may prove labor saving; not having one, we cannot feel certain that it will.

The leaves are worth curing and saving for winter fodder, or for feeding green to milch cows.

Supply of Cotton.

As it is strongly suspected that many cotton Factors are also cotton *Speculators*, having interests directly opposed to the interests of the planters and interior shippers, it behooves the latter to scan with a suspicious eye, the singular and improbable statements and estimates of the supply of cotton, put forth by the former. It is high time that planters should think a little, figure a little, and not take for granted statements made to order, and designed to operate to their injury.

We called attention to one of these Circulars last week, prepared to frighten English spinners, by showing that with the present and last short crops, there still would be a surplus of 1,475,000 bales, or equal to half the present crop. This was demonstrated by figures, which are said never to lie, but we think they lied most egregiously in this instance.

We propose the following as approximating the true condition of the supply and consumption of cotton for this cotton year:

Stock in Europe, 1st Sept., 1857.		350,000 bales.
Shipments to England from 1st Sept to latest dates, say 15th March,		857,464 "
France, same period,		257,292 "
Other European ports, " "		223,688 "
Total exports to Europe for 6 months,		1,688,444 "
Stock in Liverpool 6 insts.,	82.	
" " balance Europe,	68.	150,00
European consumption, 6 months,		1,538,444 bls.

SUPPLY.

Stock in Europe, 1st March,	150,000 bales
Stock on hand and on shipboard in American ports,	797,817 "
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1858,	900,000 "
On the high sea, say,	200,000 "
Total supply to 1st Sept.,	1,897,817 "
Deduct consumption U. States,	300,000 "
Total supply for Europe,	1,597,817 "
Deduct consumption 6 months, to 1st Sept.,	1,538,444 "
Total European stock, 1st Sept., '57,	58,373 "

About one week's consumption.

In this calculation, no allowance has been made for the increased consumption of the last half over that of the first half of the year, during which the financial crisis certainly largely curtailed consumption. Nor do we think a sufficient allowance is made for the consumption in the United States. The supply for Europe from 1st Sep., '58 to 1st Jan., '59, will be as follows:

Stock on hand 1st Sept., as above,	58,372 bales.
Receipts New Crop, av. last 5 years,	200,000 "
	259,373 bales,

or equal to six weeks' consumption.

We have said nothing about Indian, Egyptian or Brazilian cotton, for the reason that it was not necessary to our purpose. It is not at all probable, however, that the supplies of these cottons will equal an average, on account of the Indian revolt.—*Exchange.*

Transmission of Fevers.—In a work recently published by an English physician, on the transmission of fevers, after referring to the value of thorough ventilation, light and cleanliness to disinfect clothes, and apartments, he says, "it is important to know regarding the infection, that when not destroyed or dispersed in the sick room, it attaches itself and adheres with great tenacity to all articles of furniture, chairs, tables, drawers, &c—nestling in their innumerable pores; and unless these articles are scrubbed with a solution of chloride of lime, or exposed to a strong heat, or a free current of air for several hours, it may again become envolved, more violently than at first, after a lapse of weeks. But it chiefly adheres to cotton and woolen materials. The patient's body clothes and blankets become saturated with it, like a sponge with water; in airing these materials a mere passing breeze is not always sufficient to remove it entirely.—*Ex.*

Cribbing Horses.—I noticed in your paper of the 4th of February, an article from the *Boston Journal*, on cribbing, to which I make exception to some points. I agree that cribbing or wind-sucking is no disease, but an injurious habit. A horse when cribbing rests his upper teeth on some object as high or higher than an ordinary manger, and so resting makes a sharp curve in his neck. A wind sucking horse makes the same bend in his neck, without, however, resting his teeth. Any horse may be prevented, but it cannot be cured. Yellow bar soap rubbed on liberally upon the manger, will prevent a horses cribbing in the stall. My usual practice is to buckle a strap of thick harness leather, two inches and a half wide, about the neck, so tight that the fingers may be easily slipped under it when the neck is nearly horizontal, as a horse holds it when unrestrained. This incommodes the horse in no way except when cribbing, and if a horse cribs with the strap on, it is sure it is not buckled tight enough. No one need fear to buckle it tight enough to have the desired effect, as I can state after many years experience, I have never seen a cribbing horse that was a roarer or a whistler from this cause. In another communication I will speak of the causes of roaring and whistling.

Cribbing is the cause of no disease but cholic, and to this cribbers are very subject. Some persons nail sheepskin, wool upon the manger; this is a good plan, especially if it is well greased over, but the soap is quite as sure and convenient.—*Cor. Homestead.*

Bone Spavin.

Eds. Northwestern Farmer:—I have noticed in the Farmer an inquiry for a cure for bone spavin. I have a receipt from an eminent physician, who says the prescription will cure, if faithfully made and applied. Here is the receipt:—

1 oz. Euphorbium,
2 ozs. Aquamonia,
1½ oz. Red Precipitate,
2 drachms Corrosive Sublimate.

Powder the above fine; take one and a half pounds lard and melt it; stir in the powders thoroughly, and before cold, add 2 ozs. spirits turpentine, and keep stirring until the whole is cold.

Before the medicine is applied, wash the affected parts with castile soap and soft water, and rub dry; then rub the ointment in.

Sheldon, M. T. J. P.

Trap for Sheep-killing Dogs.—Make a pen of fence rails, beginning with four, so as to have it square, and as you build it draw in each rail as you would sticks in making a partridge trap, until your pen is of sufficient height, say five feet. In this way you will construct a pen that, when finished, will permit a dog to enter at the top at pleasure, but out of which he will find it difficult to escape, should he have the agility of an antelope. All you have to do is to catch the dog that has killed his sheep, is to construct the trap, where a dead sheep is left, as directed, after an attack has been made on your flock, put a part or a whole of a sheep that has been killed in it and remove the balance to some other field. In a majority of cases the rogue and murderer will return the succeeding night, or perhaps the next, and you will have the gratification next morning of finding him securely imprisoned. Some may object to the plan, perhaps, on the ground that you might catch an innocent dog. If so, he can content himself by not trying it. For my own part, I should pronounce the sentence of guilt on any dog caught on *my farm* within three nights after my sheep had been killed, and execute the law speedily without any qualms of conscience.—*So. Cult.*

Eggs for Burns.—The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothe the pain and exclude the burned parts from the air. This simple remedy seems to us far preferable to collodion, or even cotton.—*Scientific American.*

The Borer.—Mr. Travis, of Natick, Mass., states that a mixture of one part salt, two parts fresh slacked lime, and two parts of soft soap, applied to the lower limbs and the body of the apple tree, after first scraping the tree gently, will prevent the borer from depositing its eggs in the bark. It should be applied about the middle of April. He states that the success of this remedy is complete.

Soot.—In England this is saved and applied to the wheat and other crops, with great returns. In this country it is too often thrown into the street and lost. About 18 bushels are a good dressing for an acre. Several salts of ammonia, magnetia and lime render it too valuable to be wasted.

As a liquid manure for the garden, nothing is better than three or four quarts of soot, dissolved in a barrel of water, and applied with a watering pot. Almost every family may as well as not preserve a few bushels of it. It is good for any kind of grain; also for roots, especially potatoes and carrots; and nothing except Peruvian guano, which it is silly to buy, and at the same time throw away about as good an article, is equal to it for giving a rich bloom to flowers.

Save your soot and you may have the richest vegetables and the brightest flowers.—*Plow, Loom and Anvil.*

Cholic in Horses.—*Eds. Northwestern Farmer:*—Allow me to give the readers of the Farmer a receipt for cholic in horses. Take a bed quilt, wet it thoroughly in cold water, wrap it around the horse, and as it gets hot pour on cold water. I have known the lives of horses saved in this way, when the veterinary surgeon said *they could not live many minutes*, and in fifteen or twenty minutes would be up and eating, and *sure* to get well. This is no humbug. *Try it.*—E. S. Phelps, Jr., *in Northwestern Farmer.*

Spring Ridge, Ill.

To Grow Grape Cuttings.—Have you a choice grape cutting that you want to grow? Then go to the woods, dig some roots of a wild grape vine, cut them into pieces of about six inches long, cut your choice grape vine or cutting into pieces of only one, or at most, two buds; insert the lower end by the common cleft grafting method into the pieces of wild vine root; plant in earth, leaving the bud of the cutting just level with the top of the ground. Every one so made will grow, and in two years become bearing plants.

Cure for Dysentery.—The Middleton Republican copies the following, and certifies to its good effect, as proved by experiment:

"An old friend handed us the following simple receipt for publication. It has been practiced in his family many years with uniform success, even in the most alarming stages of the complaint: Take Indian corn, roasted and ground in the manner of coffee, (or coarse meal browned), and boil in a sufficient quantity of water to produce a strong liquid like coffee, and drink a teacupful (warm) twoor three times a day. One day's practice, it is said, will ordinarily effect a cure."

Freckles may be removed by the following ingredients made into a wash: One ounce of rectified spirits of wine, a teaspoonful of muriatic acid, applied with a camel's hair pencil two or three times a day.

The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. IX, No. 7, : : : : : July, 1858.

Our July Number is Out.

Yes, my friends, our first number of the last half of the year 1858, is before you with its "yaller kiver." a "bran firc" new dress over—not quite as fair underclothes as our last, but the contents, we trust, will meet with your approval—for although we have but few original communications, (what is the matter with our writing friends?) we have some good selections. The conclusion of Mr. Howard's excellent Essay on Grasses, which has so much pleased every one we have heard speak of it, will be found in this number; and we take pleasure in congratulating Mr. H., and all other advocates of grass culture South, on his most creditable and successful effort. Such a pen, with so much experience to guide it, should not be idle. Would that this Essay was in the hands of every farmer, ay, and planter too, of the South; if so, we venture the opinion that it would cause at *least two* blades of grass to grow where only *one* is now growing.

Next, you have "Kelsey Corn's" practical, instructive and interesting original article on *The Improvement of Low Lands.* Read and profit by it, and rest assured that there is not a *branch* bottom, even in the poorest blackjack or pine lands in our State, that will not pay for clearing up and draining, if left *only* in the native grasses; much better, however, if well stocked with such grasses as you will find reccommended in the Essay above spoken of.

And then again comes our friend T. F. A., from *Calhoun,* (wonder what has become of our fair correspondent, "Nancy?") with his excellent advice on "*Rainy Days' Employment.*" He is a poor manager who has not some work laid up for every rainy day in doors, though we often see men not even reading the Farmer and Planter, but setting or lying about the house doing nothing, or perhaps out at some doggery in the town or country—at the same time having a broken plow stock, ox yoke, bow, hoe or axe handle to mend or make to-morrow, when he should be in his field. We have been almost disposed sometimes to think that such men should be made by their wives to sit in the chimney corner, that she might break bark over their heads on rainy days.

Next, follows "*An Essay on the raising and management of Sheep for wool and mutton.*" But it's not worth the time to talk about raising sheep in our State, as long as the dog mania prevails; hoping, however, that our next Legislature will prescribe the remedy, we desire to keep our readers posted in the business of sheep raising.

And now, on reading the article on "*Experience in the application of manures to the surface,*" some one, perhaps many, will be ready to say to us, as old Capt. Joe Ayers once said to his neighbor, the late J. H. H., when at prayer: On making some remark that was not quite orthodox with the Captain, he rose to his feet and said, "There, sir, I rebut you;" which, of course, broke up family duty that night. Well, we know it is a delicate subject to touch on, and although more orthodox with us than was the Squire's prayer with the Captain, yet we trust it will not get us into as unending an argument as the rebuttal led to—for we have long since known it was not a palatable theory, and therefore have not felt disposed to cram it down our readers' throats against their will. Some years since, and shortly after becoming a member of the Pendleton Farmers' Society, we, by appointment, read a report before the Society, on "Surface application of manures," and as our esteemed old friend, the late James M. Garnett, of Virginia, said on a similar occasion, we might have said, "The star of incredulity was visily depicted on many countenances present;" and Mr. Clemson, who was present, and who is, if we are not mistaken, now an advocate of surface manuring, did "rebet" us before the Society. The late Hon. J. C. Calhoun, or Col. Edward Harleston, was then President of the Society, and by order the report was printed in the first volume of the "Carolina Planter," then published in Columbia. Much was said and written on the subject about that time, by James M. Gauntt and others, and published in Col. Ruffin's "Farmers' Register." We are pleased to see the subject being revived again in the "Southern Planter," and "American Farmer."

But we must desist, as we should occupy more space in reviewing every article than we are entitled to.—There is one other article, however, that we desire to call the attention of our planters to after the thousand and one false estimates and statements of the overwhelming crop of cotton made in 1857. If instead of being alarmed into the sales of their cotton, they had taken the advice of such writers as "Hold On," in our May number, which sounds to us as though it dropped from the pen of our esteemed correspondent, "Broomsedge," much better prices might have been realized on their crops. We allude to an article on page 159, headed, "Supply of Cotton." We are not able to give it due credit, having taken it from an exchange, so marked.

Subscribers in Perry County, Ala.,

Will please notice that Wm. Hornbuckle, Esq., of Marion, is our Agent. A statement of accounts due us in Perry, has been sent him, so that on application to him, each one may know what he owes. His receipt is good for all payments to the Farmer and Planter.

The Weather and Crops.

The weather since our last has been variable, though upon the whole, seasonable enough to ensure good crops. In some neighborhoods of our districts considerable injury has been sustained from heavy rains, accompanied with hail. The growing crops are generally in good condition, "General Green" having been kept at a respectful distance. The wheat, oat, and rye crops have generally been harvested, and although not to be bragged on, are such as we should feel thankful for.

Wheat, considering it has had to contend with *fly*, *frost* and *rust*, will, on uplands, yield an average crop—not so much on low lands

Oats have suffered more or less from a very unusual attack. We have seen *rust*, but little on oats before, but we have it now in abundance, and to the entire destruction of the plant on many farms, as we are informed. Our own crop is greatly injured in spots, which have been cut down and cured as hay. We had one field of fall sown oats, that had more blasted heads in it than we ever before saw—the cause of which we attributed to sowing of unripe grain, which we never knew fail to produce that effect; but it was a new variety, and we were compelled to sow such as we could get. Oats intended for seed. should always stand till dead ripe before being cut.

Rye we have seen but few crops of, but our own was not so well filled as wheat. Very many heads were entirely barren, and as many more, amounting in all to at least a fourth of the whole number, was only partially filled.

Sugar Corn, though small from late planting and sowing, is promising a fair crop.

Sweet Potatoes are unusually good for the season, and so are vegetables generally, where they are attended to, and we are almost ashamed to ask, who would not have a garden, and have it *well* attended to, when it affords half a family's living, not only through the summer, but the year round, with some help from the orchard. Yet there are many, very many families in our State, and those generally that stand most in need, who know not the value of a good garden, or even of a turnip patch: If they can beg a "mess of turnaps," or a mess of "sallit," from their more provident neighbors, they are content to have nothing of the kind of their own. When we have a superabundance of vegetables, we make it a point to invite our neighbors who have failed with all their exertions to have such things, to send and partake freely of our store; but a man who is too lazy, or who is too much afraid of loosing time in the corn or cotton field, to have a garden, does not deserve such favors.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED.

We make some extracts below from letters received from our friends, both in and out of the State.

MURRAY'S FERRY, S. C., June 1st.

"Our crops are tolerably good. I have a brag patch of corn—a little over half an acre, which is very fine, planted on the 10th day of April—largest of it as high as my shoulders. If it turns out well, I will give you the whole management of it, from planting the land to gathering the crop. We are quite dry at present; some rain would be very acceptable, though a goodly number of us have some *grass* yet."

Shall be pleased to hear from your corn experiment.—ED. F. & P.

CEDAR BLUFF, Union Dist. (no date).

"I have finished harvesting my wheat (New Orleans) to-day. The crop is nearly as good as in 1846. Cotton and corn small for the season, but seemingly in good heart. We have had a long drought for this early in the season. Fruit in great abundance."

AUBURN, Ala., June 5th.

"Our crops are promising, except oats—great complaint of the *rust*. It is thought by many there will not be seed enough made.—Wheat generally pretty good. We have had some terrible storms in this section."

FOUNTAIN INN, Greenville S. C., June 9th.

"I will just say to you, we are having fine seasons. Crops are somewhat backward, but looking tolerably well. I have just commenced this morning harvesting my wheat; plenty of straw, but the grain small and light. I have as good wheat as any I know of. I am inclined to think about two-thirds of a crop is as much as will be made. I suppose the frost and rust on the blade (I see none on the stalk) has had the effect of stopping the growth. We have plenty of fruit and good health in this section, and should feel thankful for all such blessings."

PINEVILLE, S. C., June 6th.

"I wish I could give you a more cheering account of crops in this neighborhood. Our oat crops are suffering from a disease I never have seen before—a red rust. Cotton has suffered from worms and the louse. Some small portions which escaped the frost of the 28th of April, are doing well, and only serve to show the backwardness of the replanted crop. Corn is doing tolerably well, but it now wants seasonable rains."

We have on hand an article on "The Position and Prospects of Cotton," taken from the Liverpool Post, with some remarks on the same, which we much regret not having room for in this number. By the very improper course that many of our papers are persuing in braging on the first forms, blooms and bolls of cotton throughout the country, we lay ourselves constantly liable to be imposed on by speculators and manufacturers. But more in our next.

DeBowe's Review, again.

Having in our last number made some remarks on the disappointment of some friends in not receiving this work, which we had insisted on them subscribing for, we have received a letter since from Prof. STUECKRATH, in which he says we have used his name in an

improper manner, &c., in which we must be allowed to differ with him. It was not on our own account we made the remarks, but on that of the gentlemen who had subscribed to his work, and who had more than once spoken to us on the subject of the papers not coming to hand. Although we were offered an exchange, if others had not felt more concerned than ourself, nothing would have been said on the subject. We are pleased to say, however, that the gentlemen subscribers have recently received the *June* number of the Review. Some two or three numbers of our papers have been sent to the Review, but nothing received in return, of which we complain not.

The Spartanburg Agricultural Society.

We find in our Spartanburg exchanges, the Premium List offered by the Executive Committee, to be awarded at the next Annual Fair, to be held on Thursday, the 14th of October next. We would publish the list, but suppose that all persons feeling an interest in the success of the Society, are taking one or the other of their district papers, in which they will find it. We acknowledge our obligatians to the Society for having awarded our paper as a premium to several of its successful members at a former Fair, who have continued their subscription. Why can't other Societies follow their good example?

Hog Spaying.

On the subject of hog spaying, we have the following in a Post Script to his letter enclosing subscription, by W. P. S.:

"That man's notions about spaying hogs in the moon, won't do. I am an old hand at that sort of business, and only care for good clear weather, neither too cold or too hot."

High appreciation of the Farmer and Planter.

The follow letter is from an esteemed subscriber in Lexington District. The writer is not the only subscriber that would not be without the paper for five dollars a year, and yet it must starve for the want of living sustenance at *one* dollar for 12 numbers (168 pages, besides advertisements, &c.). Would to God our friend may be benefited *five times* five dollars for every volume he has, or may hereafter receive. We shall continue to send it to him as long. it may be, as we live—at any rate, as long as we have the control of it. It affords us pleasure to work for a man who properly appreciates our labors, and promptly remunerates us for the same. Our disposition to serve such men with our devotion to the cause, has almost worn us out in the service with only the friendship and good will of our honest and honorable subscribers (which is highly appreciated and most gratifying, to be sure,) to show for it. We have never expected to make a fortune by the publication of the Farmer and Planter, but we *have* expected more than we have realized, and for this disappointment we have but two classes to blame: One is the class that has subscribed and had the benefit of our labors without paying for it; and the other, the class that have *never* subscribed. Who are most in fault, we leave to our readers to judge.

Mr. Geo. Seaborn—Sir:—I have enclosed one dollar to you, to pay for your valuable paper, the Farmer and Planter, up to January, 1859, and I wish you to send it on to me during your lifetime. I am always able to pay one dollar, and I would not take one dollar for one single little receipt in one number—how to cure a sick horse or something else, much more enough of them to make a nice book.—Why, sir, if your paper was $5 per annum, I would take it. Respectfully yours,

J. M.

May, 21st, 1858.

Exchanges.

The "Pendleton Messenger" Revived.—Since our last issue, the "Messenger" has made its weekly appearance on our desk, as large and as natural as life—a neat and well got up sheet, by friend Martin, who is excelsior in his line. And our young friend Symmes, the Editor, goes to work with a zealous devotion, that will, if continued, insure success in his new vocation.

The American Farmer.—We are sorry to see that our old brother Sands has retired from the Editorship of this our excellent exchange, to which he has devoted his unretiring services for now 25 years. Mr. N. B. Worthington, the former co-partner, will have entire control of the Farmer in future, and he has our most earnest wishes for that success, which he so well deserves.

"Young's Spirit of the South and Central American.—Just on going to press, we have received the above work—have had time only to run over the table of contents, embracing quite a variety of subjects. We shall be pleased to exchange, and say more of it in future. Royal Quarto, 12 pages, published weekly at Nashville, Tenn., by Wm. H. Young, Editor and Proprietor, at $5 per annum, single—less to clubs.

The "Southern Inventor," From January to May, inclusive, has come to hand and with pleasure stands on our exchange list. The Inventor is a very creditable sheet, containing a portion of useful and interesting matter, but principally devoted to advertisements. Edited by W. F. Dodge, Charleston, S. C.; monthly at 50 cents per annum, and less to clubs. As to the objects of the Inventor, the Editor in his Salutatory, says:

"While we shall seek out, and favorably mention, the inventions and efforts of the mechanic in our own immediate vicinity, we shall notice, as far as our space will admit of, the most important items relating to inventions abroad. From our exchanges we shall select such matter as may be of the most practical value to our readers, and strive to make our columns a *mirror*, as it were, to reflect and spread abroad the TRUTH."

Acknowledgments.

T. P. Ravenel, Esq., Secretary of the Black Oak Agricultural Society, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Meteorological Journal for 1857, kept by himself for the Society, St. John's Barkly. We take the following abstract from the Journal:

ABSTRACT OF THE JOURNAL, FOR 1857.

MONTHS.	Therm. exposed.		Thermometer protected.				Barometer Aneroid's.			Rain in inches.	Prevailing Winds	Days of Rain.	Days without Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.				
January,	65	23	77	30	47	57.06	30.75	29.90	.85	3.47	NW SE	9	22
February,	74	16	87	53	34	72.24	30.42	29.86	.56	2.03	NE NW SE	7	21
March,	76	33	87	40	47	72.24	30.38	29.75	.63	2.76	SE NE	9	25
April,	85	55	94	58	36	75.25	30.26	29.82	.44	2.06	SW SE	15	17
May,	85	60	85	60	25	73.51	30.38	29.82	.56	10.35	SE SE	25	6
June,	88	46	88	63	25	74.90	30.38	29.95	.43	3.73	SE SE	15	15
July,	87	38	87	58	34	72.24	30.42	29.86	.56	3.64	NW NE	12	18
August,	76	15	76	20	56	53.17	30.65	29.53	1.12	1.71	SE SW	13	18
September,	74	22	74	28	46	50.34	30.61	29.66	.95	2.58	NW SW	10	22
October,	65	23	77	30	47	57.06	30.75	29.90	.85	3.47	NW SE	9	22
November,	74	16	87	53	34	72.24	30.42	29.86	.56	2.03	NE NW SE	7	21
December,	76	33	87	40	47	72.24	30.38	29.75	.63	2.76	SE NE	9	25
	85	55	94	58	36	75.25	30.26	29.82	.44	2.06	SW SE	15	17
	85	60	85	60	25	73.51	30.38	29.82	.56	10.35	SE SE	25	6
	88	46	88	63	25	74.90	30.38	29.95	.43	3.73	SE SE	15	15
	87	38	87	58	34	72.24	30.42	29.86	.56	3.64	NW NE	12	18
	76	15	76	20	56	53.17	30.65	29.53	1.12	1.71	SE SW	13	18
	74	22	74	28	46	50.34	30.61	29.66	.95	2.58	NW SW	10	22

We have received the "Washington Union" from some friend, in which we find an interesting correspondence in relation to the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office. We consider the correspondence a successful vindication of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, and proof conclusive of the undoubted competency of Mr. D. J. Brown, to conduct the same. We take the following from the "Union:"

"The Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.—We publish in its appropriate place this morning, a correspondence between the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Commissioner of Patents, upon the agricultural division of that office, its operations and usefulness, and the qualifications of the gentleman to whom its administration is intrusted. The reader of the correspondence will be satisfied of the competency of that officer, and will conclude at once that the vague assaults which have occasionally been made upon the office are destitute of foundation—assaults from which we have not thought it necessary to enter upon its special vindication."

The Harmon Proposition.

Below we give to the readers of the Farmer and Planter a short article from our friend G. D. Harmon, in which he accedes to Maj. Davis' proposed amendment to his former proposition. Let our readers speak out and say which proposition they choose.—Col. Gage is called on—let us hear from him. As to the latter notice, with the exception of a few who have already come out, the friends of the Farmer and Planter ought to feel somewhat ashamed that such movement to sustain their own paper, should have to come from abroad.

Col. G. Seaborn—*Dear Sir:*—In your, May issue, I notice that Messrs. Davis and Hope, of Columbia, propose to "second the motion" to have an essay, provided I put the sum to five hundred, instead of one hundred dollars. "Good," I am pleased to see such interest manifested on such occasion.

I state the questions, thus, then: I will be one of 50 who will give $10 each to raise $500 to be given to the writer of the best Essay on the improvement of the exhausted lands of the South, &c.

What do you say, Col. Gage? Let us make up the sum at once—go into it with the "spirit, and with the understanding."

I now give notice to your readers, that I have another motion to make some time by and by, in relation to enlarging your subscription list. Look out, and be ready. We could'nt work in a better cause. Yours, &c.,

G. D. Harmon.

A Hint to the Wise, &c.---Another Letter.

Maj. Geo. Seaborn—Dear Sir:—I am desirous of getting out of the condition of having to apply all your just hints to "Delinquent Subscribers," continually to myself; so please find enclosed five dollars, ($5) which I hope will put me ahead (I don't know the state of the account), or at least even. I am a constant reader of your excellent paper, and hope you may long continue to give it your able guidance.

Yours respectfully, J. N. L.

Newberry District, S. C.

Remarks.—Thank you, friend L.; but you are not so far behind as you may have supposed. We assure you we greatly regret the necessity of so "continually" applying our "just hints" to "delinquent subscribers;" for we despise a man who delights in dunning, as much as any one can. God knows we have had enough to do with such. It affords us no pleasure to dun any one, indeed we would about as willingly be dunned as to dun another. Yet, what are we to do? A large number of our subscribers are in our debt, many for every volume from 1 to 9 inclusive—not only dishonest men who never intend to pay, but honest and honorable gentlemen, have not attended to our frequent and reluctant appeals. Your indebtedness was light, compared to many others, but we trust your good example may induce others to do likewise.

The following remarks on the Game Laws of Maryland, from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, reminds us of a similar law that was attempted to be passed by our last Legislature, and did pass the House, but our very cautious Senate, which could not allow any measure originating in the House, to pass through that body without given it a finishing touch, knocked it up by one or two votes only, we believe.

Such a law is greatly needed, not only in our own, but in every other State of the Union, where it does not exist. The practice of putting guns in the hands of small boys and *grown* boys, who delight in nothing more than the unspairing destruction of the whole feathered tribe, from a humming bird to a buzzard, is proving to be more fatal to our crops than drought, flood, frost or rust. We doubt whether any bird should be killed, only for the table, and they should be protected at certain seasons, except we condemn the hawk and crow, and we are not quite certain that these do not as much good as harm. We believe there is an old law in our State for the protection of certain game at certain seasons of the year, but it is a dead letter, as it is scarcely, if ever, enforced. We hope the Legislature will, at its next session, take this matter in hand again—not only for the protection of game, but crops of every description.

A Game Law.

The Legislsture of Maryland have wisely passed a law for the protection of patridges, pheasants and quails in Baltimore, Howard, Annie Arundel, Carrol, Calvert, Washington, Frederick, Allegany, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Cencil, Queen Anne's and Dorchester counties. The penalty is $5 for each and every offence; and tavern and restaurant keepers are liable to the same fine if they expose or offer for sale any such birds during the periods that the law protects them from the gun or trap, viz:—Woodcocks between the 1st of February and the 10th of June—Pheasants between the 1st of February and the 12th of August—Patridges and Quails between the 15th of January and the 1st of October.

This is a wise and salutary law, and should be enacted by every State, else the time is not far distant, when game will be almost entirely extinct within their limits. All game birds and animals should be protected during the spring, summer and autumn months, to afford them every opportunity to rear their young.—And it is only by affording them such protection, that we may hope to have game in any abundance, in the old and densely populated States. It is folly to expect to preserve game, without game laws, which will protect them against the vandalism that destroys the parents during incubation or gestation, or at any period immediately preceding or subsequent. We do not desire to see the laws on the subject as stringent as those of England or Europe, because they are not adapted to our institutions or the character and habits of our people. All we want is, that a law be enacted, prohibiting the killing of game during the spring and summer months. Such a law, if rigidly enforced, would protect the game, and afford a much more abundant supply than now exists in any part of the country.—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*

We clip the following remarks on *Cotton Seed Oil*, from the "*Charleston Courier*," for information to our readers who may not see that paper; and not as a recommendation to planters to convert their cotton seed into oil, when we think they would be much more valuable to them as a manure. Give us plenty of cotton seed to apply to our exhausted soils, and let others go to Peru for Guano if they choose.

Cotton Seed Oil.—We have for some time observed, from advertisements and notices in exchanges, that the manufacture and use of cotton seed oil were gradually extending and promising to establish a new incidental value and application for this staple seed. We have notieed a soap made from this oil, and supplied by Dr. P. M. Cohen, at the Medical Depot, on Meeting-street, near the Theatre; and we now have the opportunity of inviting the attention of all concerned to a speeimen of the oil itself, a bottle of which has been presented us by L. T. Potter, from the cotton seed oil factory of Messrs. Potter, at Providence, Rhode Island.

This specimen was prepared from seed furnished by the best Mississippi cotton, and is submitted as a specimen of the best and purest oil, suitable for table purposes. Other grades of the oil have also been tested, and recommended for burning and for lubrication, and generally for all the purposes for which oil is demanded. The prospect of such an application of cotton seed should receive the attention of all who are interested in promoting the uses and applications of our staples, and we urge on all who have occasion to use or test oil, the expediency of procuring at least a sample of this new variety. The general and extensive use of this oil will not only increaae our economic and available resources of commeree and trade, but will largely improve and benefit the culture of the cotton for the purposes now sought in the lint. This, we conceive, will result from such an increased value given to the seed as

will induce planting with the most approved varieties, and will also stimulate and induce greater care in the preparation of the cotton for market.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Legitimate Criticism.

Mr. Editor:—There is nothing, I take it, which adds more to the interest and usefulness of a journal, than *legitimate criticism*. What is it? That is a question that should be settled. Among planters and farmers there should be but one aim to labor for the advancement of truth and the overthrow of error honestly and earnestly. A writer may be justifiable in using the most logical of arguments, the most caustic wit, and the most delicate irony in battering down the position of his opponent; but he has no right to deal in personal allusions. The moment he condescends to this, he blunts the point of his own weapon, and sharpens that of his antagonist. Let me beg of you, sir, to keep such things out of your journal. It is hard enough for us to make headway anyhow—don't admit of heartburns.

These remarks have been drawn out by the "Fish—Defence," of Mr. Woodward in your last number. The critique upon his article by Piscator, was in perfectly good temper and just—the writer had a right to say all he did, even by Mr. Woodward's admission, and it is said in a proper spirit. The defence is written in bad taste and full of personal allusions, in which, I take it, the readers of your journal can take very little interest. Piscator only says Mr. W. called the fish by the wrong name.—Mr. W. admits the fact, and confesses he is a very careless reader, even of "very able and instructive" articles on his pet subject.

I pray you reform this "not indifferently, but altogether." No Fisherman.

Remarks.—We must admit we thought friend Woodward's "Defence" unnecessarily tart, but we saw nothing so "personal" in it as to preclude its publication. He does not seem to know who "Piscator" is, though aware of his place of abode. It is a delicate and unpleasant task for an Editor to take upon himself, although he has the right, to reject an article written for his paper, objectionable though it may be in some degree. We have found it proper in some instances to do so, but in exercising the right, have almost invariable displeased the writer, and cut him off from our corps of correspondents. There is no necessity for quarrels between farmers and planters, they may honestly differ and state their differences of opinion, in our colums, but nothing that we consider personal, can be admitted. "Piscator" is at all times welcome to a place, as he knows. We thank our friend, "No Fisherman," for the above hint, and we trust it will have its inrended effect on those who may in future favor us with communications.—Ed.

Weather and Crops.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this city, dated

Napoleon, Miss., May 29, 1858.

I was out on deck nearly all the way from Memphis to this place. We lay by most of the night at Helena. I assure you it is distressing to see how the people have to get along. I saw large plantations under water. The levees had fallen in; but I am told by some planters that where the levees stood, the lice are eating up the cotton, and the heavy rains, together with the escape water rising, makes crawfish troublesome. They fear that the rise now coming down will nearly extinguish all hope for a crop on the highest plantations in these bottoms. Some gentlemen on the boat were of opinion this overflow, together with heavy rains would cut the crop short in the bottoms over 300,000 bales.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Locusts in Clairborne County, Miss.—The Port Gibson Herald of the 21st ult., says:

In taking a ride the other evening, we were surprised to see perfect swarms of locusts on almost every tree. We believe they are the seventeen year old locusts. There seems to be but little fear, however, that they will injure to any great degree the fruit crops, or anything else.

The Barnwell Sentinel of Saturday, says:

Within the past week all parts of the district have been visited with copious showers of rain; the crops, we learn, are in a flourishing condition, and from present appearances there will be an abundance of everything. The health of the district is exceedingly good.

From the Massachusetts Plowman.

The Robin---Its Food and Habits.

Middleboro', Mass., April 23, '58.

Mr. President:—It will be remembered, that at the January meeting of your Society, it was proposed to make the food of the robin (*Turdus migratorious*) a subject of special investigation throughout the year, to the end that we might arrive at some positive conclusion in reference to its utility to the horticulturist.

As chairman of the committee appointed upon the investigation, I herewith submit a report of progress with the following results:

First.—No robins were seen in this region, not even in our extensive cedar swamps, during the months of January and February—they being thoroughly explored by my direction every few days. Early in March, however, numbers made their appearance, but until the second week in April only the *male* birds.

Second.—I found the crops of those killed in the morning either entirely empty or but partially distended with food *well macerated*, while those killed in the latter part of the day were

as uniformly well filled with food freshly taken.

Third.—From the almost daily examination of their crops from the early part of March to the present date, I have obtained and preserved in alcohol, *ten* varieties of food, consisting of larvæ, coleoptorous insects (beetles), orthopterous grasshoppers), and asaneidaus (spiders). But nine-tenths of the aggregate mass of food thus collected, consists of *one* kind of larvæ, which belongs to the curculio family; but, as yet, I am unable to determine the species. I have frequently taken a hundred from a single crop, and, in one instance, I found one hundred and sixty-two, all in a fresh unmacerated condition. Casually, when this larvæ is found, it is the only food in the crop.

Fourth.—To the present date, I have not discovered the first particle of vegetable matter in the crop of a single bird.

Presenting the above, Mr. President, as the result of our investigations during one-sixth of the year, it is

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. V. Jenks, Chairman.

To Josiah Stickney, Esq.,
Pres. Mass. Horticultural Society.

This is certainly a good beginning—and more favorable to the robin than was claimed by his advocates, Helicon and others. He did not claim what Professor Jenks has demonstrated. and confirmed by exhibiting to us the contents of the crop, containing "the larvæ of the curculio family," one of the most destructive tribes of insects known to fruit-growers, as all will admit. It is no matter, therefore, what the next three months develope. Enough has already been demonstrated to teach all to spare the robin.

Protect the birds, we would say to every farmer and gardener. You may save your fruit from being destroyed by them in various ways, short of exterminating the birds.

One very simple method is to tether a cat—more than one if need be—among your strawberries, fruits, shrubs, &c. This has proved successful, as stated by English gardeners who have tried it, and recommend it. Birds are afraid of cats, and will not perch near where old grimalkin is stationed. Ruricola.

Sorghum for Cows.—Lady Tempest, half Durham Cow, was in pasture on the 22d of September, and yielded 41 lbs. of milk. On the evening of that day, gave her ten short stalks of Sorgho, which if cut up, would fill half a bushel. After this, until the 28th, gave her same amount of Sorgho, night and morning, and kept her in same pasture. Yield of milk: On 23d, 42½ pounds; 24th, 47 do; 25th, 47¾ do; 26th, 49 do; 27th, 51½ do; 28th, 50½. The pasture was affected by no circumstances that would tend to increase the feed from it during this time. The weather uniformly pleasant, except the 23d, which was rainy, and without frost affecting the feed.—*Ex.*

The beneficial effects of charcoal in stopping putrefaction are now well ascertained; fish or meat may be restored boiling charcoal with them.

Texas Oat Grass.—We have in our office a specimen of this superior grass, sent us by our friend, Capt. E. Paslay. We believe this to be the most valuable grass over introduced at the South. The specimen in our possession is four feet high, in full heads, and was not selected for exhibition. Capt. Paslay informs us that during last January it was six inches high, and horses and cows were permitted to graze it down. He has now sown in the woods, after cutting out the under-growth, about an acre of this grass, nearly as fine as the specimen sent us. It is a perennial, can be cut for hay in the spring. and will afford fine pasture immediately after. We believe the introduction of this grass will enable the South to produce ss fine hay and as good pastures as can be found at the North.

Those who know Capt. Paslay will feel confident there is no humbug in what he recommends, after he has tested it, and he informs us that he is confident this grass is *the* very article so much needed by the Southern planters. We have, also, the testimony of many other intelligent planters, corroborating the statement and opinions of Capt. P., and who intend sowing all they can next fall.—*Laurensville Herald.*

How to eat Wisely.—Dr. Hall, in his Journal, gives the following advice:

1st. Never sit down to the table with an anxious or disturbed mind; better a hundredfold intermit that meal, for there will be that much more food in the world for hungrier stomachs than yours; and besides eating under such circumstances can only and will always prolong and aggravate the condition of things. 2. Never sit down to a meal after any intense mental effort, for physical and mental injury are inevitable, and no man has a right to deliberately injure body, mind, or estate. 3. Never go to a full table during bodily exhaustion—designated by some as being worn out, tired to death, used up, done over, and the like.

A Durable Paint for Outdoor Work.—Any quantity of charcoal, powdered, a sufficient quantity of litharage as a drier, to be well levigated with linseed oil, and when used to be thinned with well boiled linseed oil. The above forms a good black paint, and by adding ochre, an excellent green is produced, which is preferable to the bright green used by painters for all garden work, and does not fade with the sun. This composition was first used by Dr. Pary, of Bath. on some spouts, which on being examined fourteen years afterwards, were found to be as perfect as when first put up.

Lettuce and Cut-Worms.—A correspondent assures us that by scattering a few lettuce seeds in different parts of the garden, he is never troubled with the cut-worm. The worms get under the leaves of the lettuce and live on them, and do not touch any other plants.—Scatter the lettuce seed freely, and when the plants get to be in the way, pull them up.

[*Genesee Farmer.*

Ladies' Department.

Consistenty.

Housewifery consistency is as bright and rare a "jewel" as any other kind of "consistency."

Wherever it is found, the *harmony* which pervades the whole atmosphere of HOME is as delightful as that of sweetest music. Its influence is soothing and refining to all who come with its breath.

To possess this consistency in perfection whether the wealth be much or little, there *must* be economy, method, contrivance, careful management and entire independence as to what Mrs. this or that, does, wears, or possesses.

"Mrs. Inconsistent Moderate Means," by great strife and effort, obtains all the leading artieles of dress, furniture and equipage, which "Mrs. Consistent Wealthy" possesses, and forthwith estimates herself a star of equal brilliance. But, as there is a difference of means, as there is a perceptible difference in the details of expenditure —which like the filling up and shading added to the mere outline or skeleton of a picture give it its entireness and beauty. She comes short of "Mrs. Consistent Wealthy," in all the minor niceties of dress and home comforts and surroundings. There is a *void*, where educational advantages—works of art and taste—efforts of benevolence—elegance of hospitality should equally balance her other expenditures. These seem glaring and vulgar beside such contrasted barrenness. The expensiveness of the one cannot cover the inconsistent shabbiness of the other. This lack of uniformity, which should characterize home is harshly grating to one of good taste.

Mrs. ——, of still less means, evinces a thoughtful "*consistency*" in her entire domestic management and arrangement.

Her parlor, her dining room and table furniture—her chamber comforts and kitchen conveniences—her outlay for all privilages which tend to refine and elevate her family—her socialities and charities are in perfect correspondence; there is not lavishness in one department and barreness in another.

She is as much a lady in the pursuance of all the labors of her household, in which she may chance to partake as in her parlor; she dignifies the one and graces the other, and wins the name of a refined lady, while "Mrs. Inconsistent Mderate Means," whose dress or furniture alone would not out balance her entire expenditures, is, in spite of her occasional splendors, but a parvenue—twadry and flashy.

This kind of "inconsisteney" is a fault with much of our American society, both of the rich and tolerably conditioned, and even those of very moderate means.

The mere possession of certain expensive articles will not place the owner in that class, to rank in which, she by this means aspires.

A quiet tone of general expenditure perfectly consonant, carried out, even in all the little details of life, so that the smallest affairs, looked at relatively, seem in harmony, if adopted, would give this "housewifery consisteney."

No one is pronounced *mean* in one particular respect, unless showing some striking extravagance elsewhere, and the judgment is pained at the contrast.

We have presented the subject of housewifery consisteney in the light of a perfect picture, which charms the eye and gratifies the taste. It surely needs not a word to prove how much the virtue, intelligence and true happiness of the household is enhanced, where this consistency marks the entire regulations and management of the HOME.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

HOW TO 'FINISH' A DAUGHTER.—For the attainment of this end, Punch gives the following directions:

1. Be always telling her how pretty she is.
2. Instil into her mind a proper love of dress.
3. Accustom her to so much pleasure, that she is never happy at home.
4. Allow her to read nothing but novels.
5. Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life.
6. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of housekeeping.
7. Initiate her into the principal that it is vulgar to do anything for herself.
8. To strengthen the latter belief, let her have a ladies' mind.
9. And lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to a clerk in the Treasuary upon £75 a year, or to an ensign that is going out to India.

If, with the above careful training, your daughter is not finished, you may be sure it is no fault of yours, and you must look upon her is nothing short of a miracle.

GREEN CORN CAKE.—This has been one of our August luxuries and it will be in season all through September. It may be made of the sweet corn, or of any other kind; the sweet varieties are best. Husk as many ears as may be desired and without boiling them grate off the corn. Stir into this about two tablespoonsful of flours for every dozen ears, and also one egg, previously well beaten. Add a little salt, and a very little sugar if the corn be sweet, add about two tablespoonsful to the dozen ears.—Let the whole be well stirred, and baked in a greased tin basin or tin pan, for a full hour, in a hot oven. It is good without any dressing, but may be eaten with butter or cream, &c.

DOMESTIC RULES.—1. Do everything in its proper time.

2. Keep everything to its proper use.
3. Put everything in its proper place.